THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 37. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Eleven Hundred Men in a Hand-to-Hand Conflict—Erie Seven Hundred Strong—Collision of Locomotives—Pistols, Clubs, and Stones Used Without Stint—The Albany Men Retreat.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Upon one of our inside pages is given the agreement by which the Directors of the Erie and Susquehanna Railroads have effected a compromise. Before this was done, however, an encounter occurred between the opposing forces. A correspondent at Binghamton yesterday telegraphed the following particulars of that conflict to the N. Y. *World*:—

Binghamton has been in a most extraordinary bustle all day. The bloody affray of last night became known in the city this morning at an early hour, and caused an immense alarm and commotion. Discreet husbands suggested the removal of their families, and prudent wives thought it well to take heed, and vacated. Sunday School picnics were postponed, clergymen believing that the citizens should manifest more concern in the conflict going on so near them than to seek pleasure in mirthful gatherings. Those who believed in preparing for an exigency have oiled their rusty weapons and move about omnigerent and undismayed. The juvenile population is carefully guarded in-doors by circumspect mothers; the hotel has been turned into a hospital for the wounded, and altogether a pervading flurry stirs the town.

Last night was the crisis hour. Seven hundred Erie men opposed four hundred Albany men, and, though once repulsed, Erie chased the Albanians from the field. The mode of initiating the struggle was as desperate as it was novel. The Erie party made the attack about 8 o'clock last night. A train bearing about 250 men left the lower end of the tunnel, and passed through it, expecting to meet the Ramsey party at the upper end of the tunnel. The Albanians were not there, however, and as the train was rounding a curve the Albany train was seen approaching at great speed. A collision was inevitable unless both engines were reversed. The Erie engine whistled down breaks, but the Albany engine did not slack her speed, but with desperate precipitancy was dashing down the track. The speed of the Erie engine was increased now, and with an uncalculating rashness the engineer determined to meet the opposing engine and confront death. The two trains came together with a terrific crash. It was now quite dark, and the shock startled every man to his feet. The head-lights, cow-catcher, flag-staffs, and smoke-stacks were torn away, and the Albany engine was thrown from the track. There were about 600 men on the two trains, and with fierce yells the hard-featured, raw-boned men rushed on each other, throwing clubs, bludgeons, and all kinds of weapons with which they could deal ugly blows. Pistols were fired, great boulders of rocks were hurled, and with howling and all kinds of unearthly noises and frightful oaths the men battled for an hour. Finally, the Erie men retired at the command of their leader, and the Albany men followed them through the tunnel, and the Erie men rallying met the Ramsey force on this side the tunnel, where another battle ensued. The Albany men were beaten back and left Erie in possession of the field. The second affray was carried on with maddening fury—most of the raiders were sufficiently filled with whisky to make them recklessly brave.

A list of the wounded on the Erie side is all that has been made known. Two received pistol wounds, but are not dangerously injured. Most of the injuries are from stones and bludgeons. The skulls of many are severely fractured. The men are all well cared for by the Fisk party, and are quartered in one of the hotels here. The 44th Regiment has gone up to the tunnel to-day, and will prevent further hostilities.

Governor Hoffman has ordered that all that part of the road now in possession of the Albany party shall be under the control of Mr. Pruyn, and that part held by Erie at present shall be superintended by Mr. Pratt. The Erie party are intending to pay no regard to this order, and will not disperse their men. A load of provisions went up to the tunnel this afternoon, and the army there was reinforced by 200 men from Elmira and Susquehanna.

This morning the road, just a quarter of a mile from the city, was torn up by the Albany men, who were left on this side on the seizure of the road. Constables, Sheriffs, and the Chief of Police were applied to by Mr. Gardner, the agent in charge of the road, to arrest the marauders, but they all refused to do anything. Some of the Erie employes were telegraphed for from all along the road, and by their help the track was relaid so as to enable the train with provisions to pass over.

An attempt was made to burn the trestle bridge about a mile out on the Albany road, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. A part of the 44th Regiment has been stationed in the city to prevent any disturbance. An uprising of the Albany men is apprehended, as a large number of the citizens favor the Albany party here, and are instigating a demonstration on the part of the Ramsey faction. Men are patrolling the track from here to the tunnel. They are stationed a quarter of a mile apart, and have signals by which to make known any distress, so that the men of this end can hear at once of an attack and afford relief.

10 o'clock P. M.

The Albany men have cut the wires again, about five miles from here, and the bridge is said to be on fire. A train is going to start for the scene of action. The object of the Albany men, who are about the city, is to cut off the intercourse of the Erie party with their supporters here, and thus surround them and make a capture.

Additional Details.

It is impossible to make a complete list of the wounded. Two of the Erie men received pistol-shot wounds. One, Charles Ernest of Susquehanna, was shot through the hand; the other was shot in the leg. The following were injured, some of them severely; John Hasset, of Susquehanna, skull probably fractured; Edward Herrold, of Susquehanna, struck with a heavy club on the head; George Colgrove, of Susquehanna, injured on the head; William Bolger, hurt in the breast; John Smith, clubbed; John Simpson, conductor, struck by stones on the head and side. All of these were Erie men. No names of the injured on the other side were given.

This morning the first reconnoissance was made by a newspaper man, who went at early daylight through the tunnel. He found that the Albany party, which had waited until 11 o'clock at night, had gone to Harpersville with the promise to return at daylight, but were still there. Only the lone individual who had escaped from capture was in sight. Just inside of the tunnel stood a freight car off the track, and a rail near it displaced. At noon the Ramsey party had not come to the tunnel; and it is thought that, as Harpersville is just on the border of Broome and Chenango counties, the stand against the Erie men will be made there.

CUBA.

Our Government and the Patriots.

Senor J. M. Lemus, Cuban Envoy to our Government, telegraphs to the Junta in New York, that the result of the last Cabinet meeting so far as the Cuban question is concerned, must be accepted as favorable to his cause. He states that there is no occasion to entertain apprehension that our Government will be induced to allow the departure of the Spanish gunboats being built here. He is said to have telegraphed further that two members of the Cabinet now warmly advocate recognition, who, but a short time since, were inflexibly opposed to recognition of Cuba as an independent people or as belligerents.

The Capture of Holguin.

The Cuban authorities in New York have received confirmation of the report of the taking of Holguin.

"The official report communicating this information says that as soon as Gibara, the seaport of Holguin, is taken, President Cespedes will establish his government at Holguin. The two places are distant twenty-five miles from each other. The bridge reported destroyed on the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad is five leagues from Nuevitas, is of stone, and had three abutments. With no enemy to prevent, this road would be delayed two months or more by the destruction of this bridge.

The Cubans on the Spanish Revolution.

Hints have been, from time to time, thrown out relative to an understanding which is said to have taken place between the leaders of the present government party in Spain and the Cuban revolutionists. But certain facts have lately come to light which present the matter in a more definite form.

Previous to the revolution of September the exiled generals told one or two leading Cubans, then in Spain, that they were going to make a revolutionary attempt, and asked to know what the Cubans would do in the premises. To this it was answered that they would aid as far as they could; and after certain conferences and some delay (pending which a commission arrived from Cuba), it was agreed that the Cuban patriots, through the Junta at Havana, should pay whatever expenses might accrue in the district of Cadiz, but only upon the express condition that autonomy was, in case of success, to be immediately conceded to Cuba. The understanding was thorough, and Udaeta, Modet, and two others, colonels in the Spanish army in Cuba, were let into the secret, and were to have aided in carrying out the programme. It was further understood that, in case the Cadiz movement should fail, the generals would take a part of their squadron, sail over to Havana, and, proclaiming autonomy, fight out the question with the Cubans. The movement succeeded, as every one knows; the Cuban Junta sent over $500,000 (the estimate of expenses incurred at Cadiz), which was paid over to Count Brunel, and afterwards disbursed. Serrano, Prim, and Topete, however, failed in their promises. It has been stated, and perhaps it is true, that certain leading Cubans, who were not sure of success in the Cuban movement, wrote over to Dulce to hasten his coming to the island, because they believed that he would carry out the understanding referred to, which would, as they thought, have ended the war.

The Fernando Po Exiles.

The *Tribune* of this morning says:—

The three Fernando Po exiles are still in the city. They are not much troubled with visitors, as their place of abode is not generally known. They are, of course, highly elated at meeting with their countrymen once more on free American soil, and feel it difficult to entirely comprehend the situation. They say the volunteers who guarded them on their passage treated them very roughly, and were not sparing in threats and abuse, and sometimes even in blows. Their food they purchased at a most exorbitant rate, paying as high as $10 in gold for cheeses worth about $1 apiece in Havana. They were 65 days on the passage, and on their arrival at Fernando Po they were released, with orders not to leave the colony. Many of the prisoners had very little money, and to such the Spanish authorities issued for a day's ration a small piece of bacon and a little rice in an uncooked state. Those who had money assisted those who had none. The gentlemen at present in New York boarded with twelve others in a miserable place called a "hotel," and paid "war prices for everything. The rest of the prisoners rented wooden shanties, and messed together. At the time the exiles now in New York left the colony, many other prisoners had strong hopes of soon effecting their escape. It appears that many of the gentlemen arrested had really done nothing that would justify their arrest, but all are now, very naturally, hearty sympathizers with the cause for which they have suffered.

Ryan to Return to New York.

Major A. T. S. Anderson, returned from Canada, called on President Grant and Secretary Fish at West Point. He presented letters from Colonels Ryan and Currier, asking permission to return to the United States. The President and Mr. Fish said that there was nothing to prevent their coming except Colonel Ryan's personal assault on the Deputy United States Marshal, and that if the Colonel could arrange the affair with the Marshal, everything preventing his return would be removed. Major Anderson came to this city and called upon Marshal Barlow on Tuesday morning, and was assured that he (the Marshal) had no ill-will towards Colonel Ryan, but, on the contrary, liked him, and that if the President would approve of it he would allow Colonel Ryan to return. On receiving these assurances, Major Anderson telegraphed Colonel Ryan to come home.

Personalities.

—Train is salmon-fishing in Columbia river.

—Kennedy is singing his Scotch ballads in Chicago.

—Bishop Early, of Virginia, is dangerously ill at Lynchburg.

—Dr. Bull, of sarsaparilla fame, died at Saco, Me., last week.

—A post of the G. A. R. in Massachusetts has been named after Count Schwabe.

—Ex-Senator Doolittle has formed a law partnership in Chicago with Judge Norton.

—John Brougham was mistaken for and treated as Commodore Vanderbilt *en route* for San Francisco.

—Mrs. Grant was once, it is said, a poetess for Western journals, under the signature of "Anastasia."

—Rosza Sandra is a patriotic Hungarian bandit who boasts of having murdered forty Austrian officers.

—Dr. F. A. Mitchell, of Manchester, New Hampshire, one of Horace Greeley's schoolmasters, died last week.

—The senior member of the noted firm of Mason & Slidell has purchased a handsome residence near Alexandria, Va.

—Ida Lewis has unnumbered applications for locks of her hair. Applicants are supplied from the nearest barber-shop.

—Conductor Oxteby, of the Grand Trunk, is now G. A. T., having done within sixteen years 570,000 miles of travelling.

—Sarah Remond, a colored lady from Salem, Mass., is profitably and successfully practising medicine in Florence, Italy.

—Sir Francis Hincks, ex-Governor, now visiting Canada, is promised the Comptroller-Generalship of India, with a salary of $40,000 a year.

—"Mister Makarti, Kare off Mister Muldoon, forninst the Protestant Church, New York," has a letter awaiting him in the Dead-letter Office.

GENERALITIES.

Wooden Rails.

Wooden track railways for freight are now in operation in Canada. The rails are maple strips fourteen feet long, six inches deep, and four inches wide, with the thin edge uppermost. The engines run on these roads weigh from ten to twenty tons each, and cost from $6500 to $8000; while the construction of such roads, where timber is plenty, is about $5000 per mile, exclusive of bridges.

Elisha's Dollars.

Elisha Sprague stands in danger of having to pay the damages of $40,000 to the sentimental Amanda Craig. Sheriff Fischer has levied upon lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Fort Dearborn Addition, except four feet on lot No. 6 in the Illinois Central subdivision of the Sprague property, and it is advertised for sale on August 27. The very "goists" where Elisha sat inditing his loving epistle to his "Amandy," and whence he evoked the Divine blessing on "thar 2 harts and soals," are to be sold to meet the demands of "poitic gustus." That's enough to make his "arisplace" break out afresh. Probably he would now be willing, like his illustrious namesake of old, to go up in "a charryot of fire."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Will of Rufus Lord.

The will of the late Mr. Rufus L. Lord, o "Lord Bond Robbery" repute, was last week admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court Mr. Lord's property was computed to be ove $4,000,000, of which a legacy of $5000 is, by the terms of the will, given to St. Luke's Hospital; $5000 to the American Bible Society, and $10,000 to the New York Juvenile Asylum. Various sums, ranging from $1000 to $10,000, are bequeathed to the nephews and nieces of the deceased, of whom there are about 50, and their children, six in number, receive $10,000 each. The deceased left surviving four brothers and one sister. Two of the former, Gordon Lord, and Eleazer Lord, and the latter, Lydia Perkins, are entitled to legacies of $2000 each per annum, payable quarterly. The remainder of the property is bequeathed to David N. and Thomas Lord.

Emigration to Georgia.

Georgia, which is the Yankee State of the South, is holding out inducements to immigrants, especially to Germans, and the "First German Immigration and Manufacturing Company" has just been established with a capital stock of $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $1 each. The intention is to settle a colony in the pine region of the State, to invest the capital in land and machinery, and to manufacture tar, ship pitch, "beer pitch," and turpentine from pine, and pyroligneous acid and tannin from oak. No shareholder can own more than twenty-five shares, as the design is to make the company co-operative, and to identify every laborer with it. The success of this company will lead to the establishment of others on the same or a similar plan.

The Oneida Community.

Says Mr. Noyes, in the *Circular*:—"We received a call this week from the veteran socialist, M. Victor Considerant. He called on us sixteen years ago, before starting his experiment in Texas. He is now returning to Europe, and wished to see our growth before leaving America. The mansion house and the 'old mill' were almost the only remnants of the place of his recollections. 'Why,' said he, "when I visited you before, you were rustics and lived poorly, but now you have become princes and live in palaces.' At the time of his former visit Mr. Newhouse made traps in a little room at one end of our old country blacksmith shop, and they were scarcely known outside the Oneida valley. Now they are seen in every frontier town from the Saguenay to Frazer's river. Mr. Considerant is probably the purest representative alive of Fourier's ideas."

A German Custom.

A letter from Weimar says they have two very pretty customs there connected with the erection of houses. One is that a young child always drives the first nail into one of the timbers, and an inscription is made upon the wood, bearing the name and age of the child, date of erection, etc. Then, when the house is raised, a few planks are laid for flooring in an upper story, when the master builder, his workmen, and all well-disposed friends assemble to sing a song of praise to God for the safe accomplishment thus far of their undertaking. Then a band of music plays, numerous bottles of wine are drunk, and there are speeches, toasts, and huzzas from stentorian German throats.

Collapsed.

We have been informed, on good authority, that Mr. Joseph Nickerson, the principal creditor of the German Ocean Steamship Company, has reduced his first offer of $650,000 for the boats Erie and Ontario to $550,000. The natural query is, why did the company refuse to take the bid made at auction? If the directors think that the public have lost sight of the matter, they are mistaken. It is now two years since the Ontario was ready for her first voyage; the Erie has never left her dock. A year and a half ago the Ontario made her last trip from Boston. A million and a half of capital is lying idle all this time, and not the first approach to a good reason given for such management. It would be well to have the speeches delivered at the launching of the Ontario repeated, and contrast the difference between now and then.—*Boston Traveller.*

Drowning their Offspring.

A Mr. Anderson, a Swede, of Louisville, Scott county, Minnesota, has two daughters, one of the age of fifteen years, and the other eighteen, each of whom became a mother, one on the 14th of June, and one on the 22d of July last. The young girls were both single, and so managed to conceal their condition that even their mother did not suspect them. Each in her turn retired alone a short distance from their residence, where the birth took place, and each one, upon becoming a mother, deliberately threw her child in the Minnesota river, one of which has been since found, after having been in the water some three or four days. The mother of the child found is understood to have confessed that before throwing her child into the river she strangled it to death. The heartless and inhuman young mothers are in the hands of the law. —*St. Paul Press, 7th.*

A Democratic Monkey.

As John Addilla, an itinerant street musician, was catering to the musical tastes of a crowd of youngsters yesterday morning, on West Baltimore street, with a hand-organ, a colored boy named Charles Guyton attempted to enhance the amusement by catching Addilla's monkey by his caudal appendage and roughly twisting it. Jocko not relishing such familiarity, turned upon his tormenter and bit him upon the left hand. Charles yelled terribly, and caused the arrest of the monkey and his master. Justice Bride referred the matter to the Criminal Court. Addilla, previous to being disposed of by Justice Bride, was, with the monkey, locked up in the Western Police Station, and during that time several colored persons were brought in for being disorderly, and as they passed the room where Jocko was confined he sprang at them, and squealed terribly when he discovered that an iron grating prevented him from getting at his prey.—*Baltimore American, 10th.*

Lowell Manufactures.

In 1859 the capital stock of manufacturing corporations in Lowell, Mass., was $13,900,000; number of spindles, 399,064; hands employed, 13,300; week's work cotton cloth, 2,394,000 yards; woollen cloth, 44,000 yards; carpets, 25,000 yards. In 1869 the capital stock of the corporations was $13,650,000; number of spindles, 457,512; hands employed, 13,717; week's work cotton cloth, 2,328,000; woollen cloth, 19,500; carpets, 35,000; shawls, 2500; hosiery, 6000 dozen. This shows that the number of persons employed has not increased in a degree corresponding with the increase of the spindles. This is attributable to the great improvements which have been made in machinery and all else pertaining to the manufacture of textile fabrics.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Ohio Governorship—The Democracy Nominate Pendleton, and are Jubilant—Carlist Executions in Spain—The Boundary Dispute Between Turkey and Persia—Resignation of the Portuguese Ministry.

Crime in New England.

FROM THE WEST.

How Pendleton was Nominated for Governor by the Democracy—The Unterrified Jubilant and in High Hopes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 12.—The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday, all the districts being represented by their committee men or by proxies. It was found the majority of the committee were earnestly in favor of taking the responsibility of making a nomination, with Pendleton as their first choice.

A despatch was sent to Pendleton, asking him if he would be their candidate. He answered that he did not want the position, and would prefer its being given to some one else. This did not suit, and the committee took a recess, during which time despatches flew to and from Cincinnati rapidly. At last, John G. Thompson took his seat at one of the tables in the telegraph office, and stated the situation at length to Mr. Pendleton, who was in the telegraph office at Cincinnati.

When the committee again met they unanimously nominated Pendleton, and then sent despatches to the absent members asking an endorsement of their action. The endorsement was received and Pendleton informed of the fact. He answered that, under the circumstances, he would accept the nomination, but it was contrary to his wishes.

The Democrats here feel jubilant over the nomination, and promise to do good work. At 8 o'clock last night a large number assembled at the west front of the State House, to ratify the nomination of George H. Pendleton for Governor.

The meeting was called to order by John G. Thompson, who introduced Colonel George W. Manypenny as chairman. After stating the object of the meeting, he proposed three cheers for the nominee, and then introduced Hon. Milton Sales as the first speaker of the evening. Speeches were also made by Hon. A. G. Thurman, Hon. Frank M. Kenney, J. M. Connell, and Hon. D. J. Callen.

Suicide of a New Orleans Merchant in Memphis—Murder by a Physician.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—Alonzo Gaines, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, and member of the firm of Blane, Gaines, & Blanton, committed suicide yesterday by jumping overboard from the steamer Indiana, as she landed at Commerce, forty miles below here. From papers found on his person, it seems that he has relatives living at Frankfort, Kentucky. A balance-sheet was also found, showing that there was to his credit in the house of which he was a member the sum of $24,000. His body was taken off here, and will await instructions from his relatives.

The case of the State vs. several alderman, indicted for bribery, etc., has been continued till the October term of the Criminal Court.

A physician named Lath shot and instantly killed S. C. Barns at Oakland, Mississippi, on Monday. After firing four shots, all of which took effect, he mounted his horse and escaped.

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon's Senatus Consultum.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—M. Delangle, who was to draw up the report of the committee of the Senate on the *senatus consultum*, is sick, and his duties will probably devolve upon M. Betice or M. Devienne.

The King of Portugal and the Crown of Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—It is reported that General Prim intends offering the crown of Spain to King Louis of Portugal, in which case Spain and Portugal would be governed in a similar manner as Austria and Hungary, and the King would divide his residence between the two capitals.

Summary Execution of Carlists.

The provisions stipulated by the martial law, passed on April 17, 1821, which require the assembling of a council of war to try insurgents, are not now being observed in Spain. The troops shoot all individuals suspected of Carlism without any kind of trial. Nine persons have been summarily shot in the vicinity of Barcelona, which has created a very bad impression among the people.

Another Carlist Band.

A Carlist chief, Cobecilla Estartus, has crossed the French frontier and passed into Catalonia, where he has joined a band four hundred strong.

Resignation of the Portuguese Ministry.

LISBON, Aug. 12.—The Portuguese Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King, and they have been accepted.

The Sultan and the Viceroy.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Public opinion is everywhere unanimous that the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt will have no serious consequences. All the powers counsel moderation, and an adjustment is no longer doubtful.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The dispute between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt inspires no serious anxiety here.

The Sultan's Letter.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 12.—The letter from the Sultan of Turkey was received here on Monday last, and it is reported that the contents do not present any serious features, and that a satisfactory reply can easily be made.

The Turco-Persian Boundary Dispute.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—On the recommendations of the British and Russian embassies stationed in this city, the Sublime Porte has come to an agreement with the Persian Ambassador to observe the present provisional boundary line until the completion of the Turco-Persian commission map.

Parliamentary Affairs in Greece.

ATHENS, Aug. 10.—The Hellenic Chambers have adopted the address to the throne by a large ministerial majority.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Domestic Foiled in an Attempt at Murder.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, August 12.—Louisa W. Miner has been bound over in $1000 bail on a charge of preparing pies with the view of killing the family of Dr. L. W. Jenners, of Lowell, and in which arsenic has been found. The accused was a domestic in the doctor's family, and had some trouble before leaving his employ.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Vessel Damaged at Sea.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Ship Radiant, bound for New York, forty days out, returned to this port with cargo shifted during a squall. Insured in New York. No other particulars.

FROM ALABAMA.

The First Bale of Alabama Cotton.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12.—The first bale of cotton grown in Alabama was received yesterday afternoon, too late to put on the market, and was sold this morning at 58 cents. It classed strict middling, of fine staple, and the bale weighed nearly 600 pounds.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

At 9 o'clock this morning the weather at the sea-shore was reported as follows:—

Long Branch, N., clear.
Cape May, N. E., hazy, 72.
Atlantic City, N. E., clear, 70.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 12—A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; and for account, 93. Five-twenties quiet at 83¾; Railways quiet; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 13½@13¼d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer.

LONDON, Aug. 12—A. M.—Sugar dull on the spot and quiet and steady afloat.

Cotton at Havre closed quiet both on the spot and afloat last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 12—P. M.—Weather fair. Bonds, 83½. Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—P. M.—Cotton firm. Lard excited at 73s. 6d.

Cotton at Havre is quiet and steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

John Lloyd was convicted of an attempt to enter a house with intent to steal. Chief Engineer Downey testified that on the night of the destruction of Patterson's warehouses he found the prisoner on the roof of an adjoining house, No. 405 S. Front street, and as there was no necessity whatever for any one to be there, the house being in no danger, he concluded his purpose was theft, and therefore arrested him.

In the case of James Williams, charged with the larceny of goods from Mr. Golze, at No. 815 Walnut street, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up with the trial of Thomas H. Ridgely upon the charges of larceny and assault and battery, with intent to outrage. He was employed in Lob's drug store, at Front and Tasker streets, where Hannah Vanzandt lived in the capacity of Mr. Lob's housekeeper. It was alleged that on last Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, he went into the dwelling part of the premises where she was engaged at ironing, and made indecent advances to her, which she repelled. He then went into the store, and she, peeping through a keyhole, saw him take money from the cash drawer and put it into his pocket. In a few moments he returned and seized her; she struggled and threw him to the floor and ran to the front door; he desisted from further attempts, but threatened her with violence if she said anything of it to others; she did, however, divulge the whole affair to Mr. Lob at the first opportunity, and the prisoner was ordered to leave the place. The case is unfit for a more detailed publication, and at the close of our report was still on trial.

In the case of John Bower, who was convicted last week of receiving stolen goods, the Court granted a new trial upon the ground that the name of the owner of the property as proven by the evidence was not the same as that mentioned in the indictment.

—New York fashionables are on the *qui vive* for the fall and winter fashions from Paris, which, it is intimated, will be unusually novel and pretty.

—The mania for getting rich is said to be largely on the increase in all the fashionable centres and capitals of Europe. That mania seems to be on the increase everywhere.

—During the "blonde" season in New York the dark-haired damsels said:—"A blonde I was not born; but a blonde I will *dye*."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 12, 1869.

Money to-day is moderately active, and the commercial demand quite equal to the supply at the banks, the rates current in the market being well maintained.

The grain operators are great absorbents of currency at the present time, and for some weeks to come there is little probability of any falling off in the demand, whilst an increased activity in the shipments to Europe, which now appears highly probable, would have the effect of materially stiffening the money market.

Call loans are rather quiet, in consequence of the lack of animation in the Stock market, and rates may be quoted at 6 per cent., which is the average on prime stock collaterals. First-class business paper is in demand on the street at 7@9 per cent. discount, but very little is passed under 8 per cent., save at the banks, where such operations are looked on in the light of favors.

Gold opened strong at 135⅛, but violently reacted, closing at noon heavy at 134⅛.

In Government loans a similar weakness in prices is noticed this morning, notwithstanding the purchases yesterday of $2,000,000 and another of $1,000,000 to-morrow.

The transactions of the Stock Board to-day were of a very limited character, and prices were rather weak. In State loans there were sales of the second series at 109, and the war loan at 105. City 6s were without change. 96½ was bid for the old and 102⅝ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan sold at 99½.

Reading Railroad was quiet at 48½. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57⅛@57½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅞@57, a decline of ⅛; Minehill Railroad at 54; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 41.

Canal stocks were exceedingly quiet. Lehigh Navigation sold at 36½. 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Nothing was done in Coal shares. 5½ was offered for Big Mountain, and 3 for St. Nicholas.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Manufacturers' at 56½.

Passenger Railway stocks were not noticed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4500 Pa 6s WL Cp.	100⅝	23 sh Penna R.	.1s. 57½
$2000 Ph & E 7s	.05. 85¾	100 do	.85. 57½
$100 Pa 6s, 3 se.	112	100 do	57½
$400 do.	113	4 do	57½
$150 do. 2 ser.	.1s. 109	12 do	57¾
$285 Mor Cl Scp.	64	100 sh Reading RR.	48⅝
4 sh Manuf Bk.	85. 30½	100 do	.b30. 48⅝
20 sh Leh Val R.	b5. 57	30 sh Minehill R.	54
2 do	57	100 sh O C & A R.	b30 41
5 do	56⅞	20 sh Leh N Stk.	36½

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·39 A. M.	134⅛
10·39 "	134⅛	11·40 "	134⅛
10·55 "	134⅛	11·48 "	134⅛
10·57 "	134⅛	12·10 P. M.	134⅛
11·20 "	134⅛		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅛@123⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@124; do., 1864, 122⅝@123; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅜@122⅝; do., July, 1865, 121⅛@121⅜; do., 1867, 121⅜@121⅝; do., 1868, 121@121¼; 10-40s, 114¼@114½; Pacifics, 109⅞@110¼. Gold, 134⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅛@123⅝; do. 1862, 123⅝@123⅞; do. 1864, 122⅝@122⅞; do. 1865, 122⅝@122¾; do. 1865, new, 121⅜@121½; do. 1867, new, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1868, 121@121¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114⅛@114⅜; U. S. 10 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109⅛@109⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 134⅛@134⅜; Silver, 129@131.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The second of the government purchases for the month of August of five-twenty bonds, as per order of Secretary Boutwell of the 2d inst., was made to-day by Assistant Treasurer Butterfield. Proposals to sell were submitted by twenty-seven houses in the street, the aggregate amount offered reaching the total of $7,250,000 against only $4,400,000 as the total of the offerings on last Wednesday.

"A further purchase of $1,000,000 on account of the sinking fund will be made. The effect of the large offerings made the Government was felt in the market to-day in a rather sharp reaction in the prices of the national securities from the high figures at which they have been held for some days past. Nor was this confined to the five-twenties, but was shared by the other issues, the entire list falling off ⅛ to ¾ per cent. In the afternoon the market was somewhat improved on the ten-forties and currency sixes, but the five-twenties were mostly at their lowest late in the day, and dull. The following were the closing prices at five o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 123⅛@124; do. do., coupon, 123⅜@124; do. 5-20s, registered, 122⅜@122¾; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123¾@124; do. do., coupon, 1864, 122⅝@122⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, 122⅝@122⅞; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 121½@121¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 121⅜@121⅝; do. do., coupon, 1868, 121⅜@121¾; do. 10-40s, registered, 111½@112; do. do., coupon, 1 14⅛@115; currency bonds, 110⅛@110⅝.

"The money market is beginning to exhibit signs of that disturbance in the monetary ease of the great Eastern financial centres which results from the yearly tidal efflux of currency to the agricultural districts to aid in the movement of their staple products. Already the banks report shipments of currency to the Southwest, although of small amounts, Cincinnati being the principal point as yet to which these shipments have been directed, which may be regarded as indicating the inception of the grain movement in the middle and border States. As yet the sums called for have been too inconsiderable to exert any influence upon the market here, and with the heavy disbursements of the Treasury for the next two weeks on account of bonds purchased, are unlikely to be felt for some time. The demand for currency to-day was easily met at previous rates on call loans, although transactions at five per cent. are beginning to be exceptional, and six and seven per cent. may be regarded as the ruling rates. Discounts are dull at from 7 to 9 per cent.

"The gold market was dull to-day, with a further decline in the premium. The price opened at 135⅛, from which it fell off to ⅛, but rallied again to ⅜, continuing steady between these figures, 135⅛ to 135⅜, until after two o'clock, when it touched 135⅝, falling off later and closing in the room at 135⅛. After the adjournment of the board the price fell off to 135, and, with intervals of recovery, stood at that figure at the close of business. In the loan market the rates for carrying indicate an increase of the short interest, ranging from five and a half down to three per cent. before Clearing House time. Subsequently five and seven per cent. were paid.

"Foreign exchange is dull and unchanged in rates, the produce bills expected upon the late heavy purchases made on foreign account, as it was stated, not having made their appearance in the market. We quote:—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 109¼@109¾; good to prime bankers', 109⅞@110⅛; short sight, 110⅜@110⅝; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·13¾; short sight, 5·12½@5·11¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Hamburg, 35½@35⅝; Amsterdam, 40¼@40¾; Frankfort, 40¼@40⅞; Bremen, 78½@79¼; Prussian thalers, 70½@71¼."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	209¾	West. Union Tele.	38⅛
N. Y. & Erie.	28⅞	Toledo & Wabash R.	74⅜
Ph. and Read. R.	96	Mil. & St. Paul R.	82
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	89⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105½	Adams Express	59½
Chi. and N. W. com.	88⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97⅛	United States.	68⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	117	Gold	134⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153⅛	Market weak.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	83⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12.—There is a fair degree of activity in the market, and prices are well maintained, as the receipts and stocks are light. Sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·50@6·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@8; and fancy brands at $8·50@10, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·25@6·37½ ₱ bbl.

The demand for prime Wheat is good at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 10,000 bushels at $1·55@1·65 ₱ bushel for fair and prime red, including 5000 bushels Indiana do., delivered in the elevator, at $1·60; Kentucky amber at $1·69; and white at $1·80. Rye is firmer, with sales of Western at $1·20@1·25. Corn is less active and prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·18 for yellow and $1·17@1·18 for Western mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 74c., and new Southern at 60@65c.

Bark is held at $40 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is quiet. We quote tax paid at $1·13½@1·15 ₱ gallon, with sales of 100 barrels at the former rate.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 12.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....75 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Monroe, Charleston, S. C., Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Boston, do.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Belle Halliday, Falkenberg, Norwich, do.
Schr M. Hall, Bartlett, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Derby, do.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth, do.
Schr Connecticut, Pendleton, Provincetown, do.
Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Dan

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.

From the N. Y. Times.

An ancient fire-eater still lives, and his home is Mobile. And the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district troubles him. And he vows that that defeat, having been caused by the indifference of white men, shall be atoned for by immediate repentance or blood.

Of this ancient fire-eating sentiment the Mobile *Register* is the organ. It declares that the election of a Republican member for its district is a calamity for which "the white men who have thought proper to absent themselves from the polls" are responsible. It propounds the inquiry, "Are we for ever to be the bondsmen and serfs of an invading gang of plunderers?" and responds with a thundering No!

"We have, as a people, been patient—oh, how patient!—for years, because we looked to a united people at home, and to a more generous feeling at the North, for relief from our intolerable burdens. U never entered into our plans or purposes to endure the present condition of affairs forever. But now that, after four years of endurance, we find ourselves deserted by enough of our own people to secure the ascendancy of C. B. rule over us, we are forced to look about for other and new remedial measures. Those of us who mean to be free at all hazards must do one of two things—either, first, desert this C. B. and negro-cursed land, and find a home whose air we can breathe without stifling, or we must resort to the *ultima ratio*, and drive our tyrants away. Had the white delinquents at the polls come to the front, there had been no occasion for thoughts like these. The majority of this people mean to have their liberties, and if blood comes of it, its stain will be upon the garments of those who, having before them a peaceful solution of the country's difficulties, and refusing to aid in it, have forced men to think of sterner remedies."

But the *Register* reckons without its host. The majority of its neighbors are not of the fire-eating fraternity, or the defeat it deplores had not occurred. It was beaten at the polls because the majority are on the other side. They are quite as anxious for the maintenance of their liberty, probably, as are the class for whom the *Register* speaks; but they interpret liberty in a more rational sense. To the mind of the fire-eater that much-abused term formerly meant liberty to flog negroes and rule the State; and now it means liberty to expel Northern and colored citizens who refuse to vote the Democratic ticket. The majority who are not fire-eaters prefer the liberty which is according to law; they can breathe the air of home without stifling, or without wasting words about "the *ultima ratio*," because they have made up their minds to labor and to wait for the happier time which a little common sense and good feeling will assuredly bring.

The *Register*, however, will be satisfied with nothing less than another war:—

"These reflections lead us to believe that we have entered upon a new phase of this extraordinary revolution, and that the years to come will not be as quiet as those that have passed. It is not in the nature of men, especially of men of our race, to sit down supinely while they are taxed to a confiscation of their property by a handful of strangers. Brutes will fight for their lives, their food, and their young, and our homes, our subsistence for wives and children, are threatened; and when liberty is thrown into the scale with the means of livelihood, and when we are boldly told if we do not like it we can abandon our country, an issue is presented that is not long debatable. When that issue comes to be made up—and it is imminent—it is one that a spark may at any moment kindle into a conflagration—our non-voting white people will discover that they had some interest in the late election. They will have to fight, whereas they only had to vote."

Here is a Southern Rip Van Winkle—one in whose veins courses the blood of the whole race of fire-eaters! The slight excitement of an election has awakened him from a nine-years' sleep. He rubs his eyes and sees those who were once his slaves his equals at the ballot-box; he sees white men voting for a Republican candidate, and a large crowd of white men content to let the Republican win. The spectacle is too much for his venerable nerves. He swears and raves like a lunatic. He threatens vengeance against white and black alike. He sharpens his bowie-knife and polishes his rifle. And then, rushing to the file of the *Register* for August, 1859, he paraphrases its vaporings, and dreamily contemplates the sensation they will produce.

The multitude who have not been asleep know that the intervening ten years have somewhat materially altered the situation. They have had one war, and think that quite enough. It has changed the relations of the races, and in some degree the theory of the Government; but they have faith in the superior intelligence and capacity of the whites, and are not afraid of the final results. It has left them embarrassed, with rich fields desolate and old homes in ruins; but they are doing their best to reorganize industry and regenerate business, and they feel that their efforts will be rewarded with success. These men don't treasure the files of the *Register*. They are ready to subscribe a moderate sum with the view of transferring them to the archives of the Southern Historical Society, as a memorial of the madness that once reigned in Mobile. But they have no thought of hearkening to an oracle that is behind the age. They showed their purpose on this subject by going to the polls in friendly competition with the blacks, or by staying away from the polls, and so helping the voters to defeat the Democratic candidate.

One thing is certain. If the *Register* has not sufficient influence to force the Mobile whites to vote, it is not likely to be able to drive them into another fight. Its thunder is too theatrical to frighten anybody.

The misfortune is that the threats of one noisy fire-eater will be turned to account by his noisy counterpart in the North, always on the lookout for utterances of this sort, and we shall be told in next week's *Anti-Slavery Standard* that the Mobile whites are preparing for bloodshed and violence, and the words of the *Register* will be cited in proof of it. Passions are thus stimulated which all good men would gladly see extirpated; pretexts for persecution are furnished which those familiar with the facts know to be untenable and unjust. In this way the South suffers from blows inflicted by those who pretend to be its peculiar friends. Mobile will be happier when the last fire-eater passes to another and more enduring slumber.

GEN. FREMONT AND HIS RAILWAY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fact that General John C. Fremont, now in Paris on business connected with the projected "Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad," whereof he is president, has there encountered obstacles and embarrassments growing out of misrepresentations set afloat with regard to our Government's connection with that project, has been set forth in some journals in such a manner as to prejudice unjustly both General Fremont and his railroad. We need not assure our readers that General Fremont has made no misstatements, but many will be glad to learn that none have been made on his authority or by the company whereof he is president. Whatever misapprehensions may at any time have existed must have grown out of the statements of persons engaged in selling the bonds of the company, and too eager to make profits to be careful of facts.

It seems that, on the 20th of January last, Mr. Harlan submitted to the Senate a bill which granted the right of way to General Fremont's road, and proposed a United States guarantee of the six per cent. bonds of the company to a specified amount. Whether this guarantee was special or general, we do not know; though we believe it contemplated a Northern as well as a Southern Pacific Railroad, and perhaps two or three branches. But, whether general or special, we are inflexibly opposed to all such guarantees. The Government has virtually supplied the means wherewith one railroad from the Missouri to the Pacific, over the most difficult and desolate route, has already been constructed. There the subsidy business must stop. To grant lands in aid of a projected railroad through the public domain is another matter. The Government may well afford to give alternate sections for a breadth of twenty miles or so along the track of any trans-continental railroad; for the lands retained will be worth far more than the whole were prior to the construction of the road. If four railroads across the continent were built, and each were to be conceded alternate sections for twenty miles along its track, the public domain, though thereby diminished in area, would be largely increased in value. Hence we favor land-grants to important railroads.

But General Fremont's road, since we had any knowledge of it, has asked of Congress merely the right of way across the public lands; and this the House voted (February 22, '69) to grant—yeas, 121; nays, 41. Another resolve to the same effect was adopted by the new House, a month later—yeas, 102; nays, 49. That the Senate would have concurred if it had been allowed to vote on the question, was never doubtful; but the pressure of business and unfair manœuvres in committee precluded any action thereon last spring. We cannot doubt that the right of way will be promptly conceded next winter. A third joint resolve to the same effect with the foregoing was submitted to the Senate (March 9) by Governor Morton, referred to its Committee on Public Lands, favorably reported (April 9) by that committee, and now awaits decisive action.

General Fremont's road commences at the head of navigation on Red river, and pushes thence nearly due west through Northern Texas; Arizona, and Southern California, to San Diego on the Pacific. Following mainly the course of Red river and the Gila, it cannot be nearly so expensive or difficult as the central road already constructed, while it will encounter no obstruction from snows and little from mountains. Its eastern terminus will be promptly connected with railroads to Memphis, Savannah, and other commercial points. It inherited some sixty or eighty miles already graded before the Rebellion, and which only failed to be ironed because the Confederacy took away the rails, chairs, etc., for use elsewhere. It is pushing on the work of grading, has a large quantity of rails bought and paid for, has had three full corps of engineers in the field for months, making the final location of its line through Texas, which State has incorporated it, granted it the right of way, and 10,240 acres of State lands for each mile in its course through the whole northern border of its vast domain. The Memphis and Little Rock Company has voted to unite and consolidate with General Fremont's road, which expects to have 150 miles of its track completed and cars running thereon by the 1st of March next.

—Such, according to the best information we can gather, is the present *status* of General Fremont's Southern Pacific Railroad. We do not learn that it is asking our people to aid it by subscriptions, loans, or favors of any kind, beyond the right of way through desolate Arizona, which we presume no Congress will ever vote to refuse it. We hope and trust that it will be steadily pushed on to completion, and that, while our country will be immensely enriched by it, General Fremont and his associates in its construction will not be losers.

ANDY JOHNSON IN THE SENATE AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Tennessee is agitated over the choice of a Senator to fill the seat which Mr. Fowler vacates in March, 1871. Outside of the State it seems to be taken almost for granted that Andrew Johnson will be the successful man. The relative strength of the various elements that make up the majority of the Legislature is not yet apparent, but we doubt whether the ex-President will be able to clutch the prize so easily as his admirers imagine.

Any faction that thinks of choosing Johnson will know in advance precisely what they are going to have; and this will make shrewd politicians wary of bestowing upon him for six years the influential position of United States Senator. Unless a change has come over him hardly short of a miracle, he will return to the Senate not to be a follower, but a leader. The history of American politics does not furnish a character whose escutcheon might more appropriately bear the motto:—"Rule or ruin." The last four years conclusively show that if the party which he attempts to lead should venture to resist his domination, he will do his best to destroy it. And this eventful period has also demonstrated that he is one of that class of leaders whose friendship is more dangerous than his enmity, and who is more likely to harm his followers than his antagonists.

Should Mr. Johnson, then, be chosen to the Senate, whom will he attempt to lead? Certainly not the Republicans, for he will enter Congress as their implacable foe. The red banners of the *banderilleros*, shaken defiantly in the face of the bull in the amphitheatre of Madrid, do not more infuriate the animal and rouse him to fight even unto death than the countenances of Fessenden, Conkling, Howard, Nye, and their Republican colleagues in the Senate Chamber would inflame the anger and invoke the "damnable iterations" of Andy Johnson. To the Democrats, therefore, he must look for his following.

Doubtless it would be a spectacle truly gratifying to the Democracy, both within and without the Capitol, to witness Johnson's onslaughts upon the Republicans; and if they could only contrive to have him open his oratorical batteries upon the cohorts of Grant's administration, without being drawn into the melee themselves, their joy would be unalloyed. But Johnson is not the man to go to war at his own charges, nor to get up a fight merely for the benefit or amusement of others; and he will let the Democracy know at the very outset that he either rules or ruins, leaving them to find out in the end, perhaps, that he sometimes does both.

Self-reliant, self-willed, and combative; courageous up to the point which lies a little this side of actual peril; not destitute of valuable resources in debate; with a rough, robust energy, which makes him not a desirable antagonist to grapple with; and smarting under the terrible excoriations of the men whom he would confront in the north wing of the Capitol, Johnson would infuse into the proceedings of the Senate a good deal of acrimony and turbulence, to the amusement of some portions of the people and the disgust of others.

This, however, would not satisfy Andy. He is nothing without something which he can call "my policy;" and by sheer force of will and fertility of invention, he would commit the Democracy to a series of impracticable issues and disastrous measures, from which they could not escape without declining or even resisting his leadership, whereupon he would do his best to circumvent and overwhelm them. If the Democracy of Tennessee can only be induced to send him back to Washington, he may in the future, as he has done in the past, enable the Republicans to win battles which they would otherwise be pretty sure to lose. They owe negro suffrage to him; and their success in the next Presidential contest may possibly depend upon his election to the Senate.

FREE CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

Our information by telegraph from Madrid and from Washington permits no further doubt that the administration has caused to be laid before the Spanish government a proposition for the political independence of Cuba, similar in its outlines to that originally developed in the *World*, and that the result has been what, our readers will bear us witness, we predicted it would be if the leprous Sickles were permitted to be in any sense an intermediary.

The proposition was made the subject of a Cabinet council at Washington and approved. It was also then determined that it would be prudent, in the existing emergency, not to trust everything, in so important a negotiation, to Sickles. Mr. Paul S. Forbes, of this city, was therefore sent to Madrid by the administration as a confidential Government agent in association with the newly-appointed Minister—a place for which his former intimacy with Prim especially qualified him.

Full private directions were given to Mr. Forbes by the State Department, and formal instructions to Sickles. Both were aimed at the single point of endeavoring to persuade Spain to concede political sovereignty to the Cubans, on condition of the latter pledging themselves, in proper form, to pay to Spain a certain sum of money, which payment was to be in some manner guaranteed by the United States.

Before the administration decided to issue such instructions, conference was had with the Cespedes embassy in this country, headed by M. Morales Lemus, and the plan was so heartily approved by him that, in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, he entered into a written agreement—a sort of protocol—with the Government that Cuba would, on its part, carry out the terms to be submitted by the United States (as we have heretofore described) to the government at Madrid.

The proposal, as made by Sickles to Marshal Serrano, while not peremptorily declined, was not received in a manner to indicate that it will at present be accepted. Mr. Forbes, however, is of the opinion that he will yet succeed in carrying out the wishes of the Grant and Cespedes administrations in the matter, provided that for the future Sickles keeps his defiling fingers out of the negotiation.

For ourselves we have little faith. We fear it is to be the old story of a beneficent political arrangement frustrated by the mental incapacity and moral badness of those whose function it is to make it a reality. General Grant has been incapable to see the insult to Spain and the wrong to the United States of commissioning such a wretch as Sickles to exercise the authority or to speak the voice of one government in the dominions of the other. And who dare say that the Senate will not be as kind as he?

We can only hope that President Grant will not also go to Mercer street for ambassadresses to welcome the Empress Eugenie.

WILSON ON PARTON.

From the N. Y. World.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, eagerly rushes forward to indorse Mr. Parton's vindication of Congress from the charge of corruption. The Senator declares that in his many years' service at Washington he has never known a member of Congress to be bribed or corrupted by money. Without dwelling on the obvious circumstance that exactly in proportion to a Senator's own inaccessibility to such corruptions must be the care which his less scrupulous colleagues would take to keep him in ignorance of their misconduct, it occurs to us that Senator Wilson will do well to explain one little incident which has notoriously occurred during his "term of service in Washington." A certain Mr. Ashley, a member of Congress from Ohio, a leading man in Senator Wilson's own party, and a close ally of his in the great and holy work of impeaching the late President Johnson, was not only accused, but convicted, and that by his own letters, of corruptly offering to procure an office in Colorado for a friend on condition of being thereby pecuniarily benefitted himself. This same Mr. Ashley, after this exposure of his infamy, was nominated by President Grant to the post of Governor of Montana. His nomination was passed upon and confirmed by the Senate in which Mr. Wilson sat, and Mr. Wilson voted for the confirmation thereof. These being simple historical facts, we submit that from them it seems but fair to infer: either that Senator Wilson's definition of corrupt conduct in a legislator does not include the making of bargains with candidates for office whereby preliminary influence is exchanged for subsequent profits—in which case Senator Wilson's endorsement becomes void for his non-agreement with the average moral sense of mankind—or else that Senator Wilson can act with public men for years together, meet them in daily political and confidential intercourse, and give them his vote for positions of public trust without even knowing anything whatever of their doings and their character—in which case his indorsement becomes void for incompetency as a witness.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

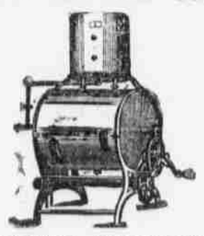
From the N. Y. Herald.

The situation in Europe is very interesting at the present moment. France is full of trouble, and it becomes more and more a question whether the third party or the Emperor is to come out of all the present commotion master of the situation. The Austrian Government has published its annual Red Book, and Baron Beust has felt it necessary to make statements which show that there is a great deal more sympathy between Austria and France than there is between Austria and Prussia. Spain has been commanding the attention of the nations for the last ten months or more, and while our opinions have varied as to the success or failure of the revolution in that country, we have been induced to believe that it was reasonable to hope well for the Spanish race. Germany, under its new Prussian lead, has been commanding the attention of the nations since the commencement of the famous Schleswig-Holstein question, and particularly since the battle of Sadowa; but while we have had good reason to believe that Germany was on the fair way to final victory and complete consolidation, specks have appeared on the horizon which compel us to admit that the German question is not yet beyond the regions of the doubtful, and that the life of Count Bismark is becoming more valuable to Prussia and the general German cause as age and growing infirmities induce him to seek retirement. Russia busies herself more and more with questions of internal reform, and manifests a genuine anxiety to develop the races which Providence has entrusted to her care. The emancipation of the serfs was a mighty step in the right direction. The more recent abolition of the privileges of the clergy shows that the governing policy of Russia for the time being is clearly in favor of popular liberty and such development as is compatible with the general interests of the empire. One of the most interesting items of our latest news comes from the northwest of Europe. Scandinavia shows signs of growing strength and purpose. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark are inhabited by a people that belong to a common stock. Sweden and Norway have for some generations been one, and to both union has been a benefit. Denmark has been painfully isolated, and of late Denmark has grievously suffered. This suffering and loss the Scandinavian races, one and all, see must continue unless they can come under some common bond of union. They have recently, as our news columns have shown, had a grand meeting, at which such union was strenuously advocated, and the approaching marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the daughter and only child of the reigning family in Sweden promises to make this desired union a fact.

If we look at the situation in Europe from another point of view—from a point of view of more general interest—the situation is even more interesting. We know well that there are many influences which are sufficient to cause war. We know that war is avoided because of its uncertain consequences rather than because war is believed to be intrinsically and essentially bad. There are outstanding questions between France and Prussia of a very serious kind. But Napoleon has not been able to persuade himself that war with Prussia would of a certainty redound to his advantage, and war with that power has in consequence been very wisely avoided. It is scarcely otherwise with Prussia, although Prussia has the advantage in having no special reason to court war. The recent speeches of Von Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, one of the ablest men of this age, a man who is not to be named second to either Napoleon or Bismark, show that in the event of difficulty arising between Prussia and France, Austria would be much more likely to take the side of France than the side of Prussia. The latest speech of Von Beust, taken in connection with the sentiments of the Austrian Red Book, is rather alarming than otherwise. It has caused, indeed, a profound sensation, particularly in Paris and Vienna. The French interpretation of the language of the Premier is in effect that the Austrian statesman has informed Prussia in diplomatic terms that the empire does not need the friendship of consolidated Germany, having France in *entente cordiale*.

We now know with some degree of certainty how Europe would arrange itself in the event of war. In spite of all the trouble which is now supposed to exist in the East, we must still regard France and Prussia as the two powers most likely to come into contact. A war between them would necessarily divide Europe into two hostile camps. Austria would go with France if it came to pressure. In such a case Russia might deem it necessary to go with Prussia. The Scandinavian kingdoms might remain neutral, but if necessity were laid upon them they would be much more likely to take the side of the Germans than that of the French. Italy would have no choice, but remain neutral, and Spain and Portugal are so helpless that they cannot be taken into account. How the conflict would end we will not take it upon us now to say. Certainly we do not think that the South could beat the North. After all, however, the war clouds are not very alarming. All the nations are too busy with questions of domestic reform to allow themselves easily to be dragged into war. The indications for the present are in favor of nationalities. The nations threaten to become less numerous and more powerful. We are likely soon to have fewer governments and not so many crowned heads. Europe sees and admires the career and prosperity of her greatest offshoot, and the example of the United States is revolutionizing the nations. The revolution is general and goes on apace, but war does not necessarily enter into the programme.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 22§

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 6 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,

AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 30t

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
8 2 1m Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
Proprietors.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vimbo Vellhe Real, Valletto, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Che., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
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For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 47 S. ELEVENTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 2m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15m wf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
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MANHOOD:

A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.
"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergymen."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*
Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author,
6 29 6m DR. E. DE F. CURTIS, No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 26

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 230 SOUTH Street. 1869

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
8 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

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Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 1 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
6 5 No. 13 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following named persons were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Henry Fisher, 45 years old, residing at No. 131 Cherry street, had one of his knees injured by a fall. Robert Henry, 18 years old, residing at No. 1419 Howard street, fell off a coal cart and broke an arm. George Westerbill, 26 years old, a resident of New York, broke a leg by jumping from a carriage at West Chester. James Johnson, 19 years old, residing in Eighteenth street, below Afton, fell off the cars near Paoli station, and had one of his legs crushed in such a manner that amputation was necessary. James Murphy, 33 years old, residing at Front and Carpenter streets, had one of his hands badly lacerated by the explosion of a gun.

—The United States sloop-of-war Juniata, Commander Luce, and the monitor Dictator having sailed from the Navy Yard, a number of mechanics have been set to work on the new steamer Cambridge, which has been ordered to be ready for use by the middle of September. The force upon the Brooklyn has also been increased. The receiving-ship Constellation has been sent to Norfolk, where she will be used for the same purpose she was at this Navy Yard. Discharges continue to be made at the yard. About thirty workmen were discharged on Tuesday evening.

—The Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company have just placed on their road a number of new cars of an improved pattern. They are much larger than the old ones, and will carry about fifty passengers. Other cars, having similar improvements, will soon take the place of those so long in use on this road.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—Six ice-houses were burned at Crystal Lake, Ill., yesterday.

—Since May 10, ult., the Union Pacific Railroad has earned $1,773,153.

—Vice-President Colfax was publicly received at Carson City, Nevada, yesterday.

—James Fisk yesterday chartered a steamboat and fled from Albany, fearing arrest.

—Track-laying was commenced yesterday on the Atchison and Northwestern Railroad.

—George H. Pendleton has been nominated for Governor of Ohio, on the Democratic ticket.

—The Susquehanna Railroad has been placed in the care of Gov. Hoffman until the decision of the courts is given.

—Choy-chew and Sing-man, the Chinese merchants of San Francisco, are at New York, with a party of merchants from California.

—Mrs. Dr. Schrader and her mother were poisoned yesterday, at Red [illegible] Ill., by a dose of belladonna, given to them by a druggist.

—A meeting of railroad men was held in Boston yesterday to discuss the subject of freight tariff westward. No definite result was attained.

—Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, yesterday, in a speech at Springfield, said that he did not consider suffrage a matter coming within Federal jurisdiction.

—The application of Thomas Mulhall, who is sentenced to be hung at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 26th instant, to the Supreme Court, for a writ of error, has been refused.

—The Blackfeet and Pigeon Indians, on the 8th instant, attacked an ox train, twenty miles from Camp Cook. Samuel Paxson was killed, one other man killed, and several wounded.

—Another of the celebrated ten dollar counterfeits was received from Cincinnati at the Treasury Department yesterday. Accurate photographs of these spurious notes have been sent to different sections of the country.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, August 11.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by royal commission. The following message from the Queen was read:

"We are commanded by the Queen to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly dispositions, and that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed during the present year. The negotiations in which her Majesty was engaged with the United States have by mutual consent been suspended. Her Majesty earnestly hopes this delay may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship.

"The Queen has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging the untiring zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the arduous labors of the year. In the act for putting an end to the establishment of the Irish Church, you have carefully kept in view several considerations which, at the opening of the session, were commended to your notice. It is the hope of the Queen that this important measure may hereafter be remembered as conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay reasonable regard in legislating for each of three kingdoms to special circumstances by which it may be distinguished, and to deal on principles of impartial justice with all interests and all portions of the nation.

"The Queen firmly trusts that the act may promote the work of peace in Ireland and help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concord with their English and Scottish fellow-subjects which must ever form the chief source of strength in her Majesty's extended empire.

"The Queen congratulates you on having brought your protracted labors on the subject of bankruptcy and imprisonment for debt to legislative conclusion, which is regarded with just satisfaction by the trading classes and general public. The law framed for the better government of the endowed schools of England will render the resources of those establishments more accessible to the community and more efficient in their important purposes.

"In the removal of the duty on corn the Queen sees new evidences of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and enlarge to the uttermost those supplies of food which our insular position in a peculiar degree encourages and requires. The Queen trusts the measures for the purchase and management of telegraphs by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy and certain communication, and prove no unworthy sequel to the system of cheap postage which has passed with such advantage into so many countries of the civilized world. We are commanded to state that the Queen thanks you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and for the measures by which you have enabled her Majesty to liquidate the charge of the Abyssinian expedition."

LONDON, August 11.—The Times, in an article on the abolition of the Irish Church establishment, says: "Whatever its practical result may be, the measure is the boldest and greatest act of modern legislation. One consequence of the measure has been the withdrawal by the authorities of Trinity College of opposition to the proposal for admitting Catholics and Non-Conformists to fellowship. The Irish bishops have shown good sense in agreeing that the laity, as well as the clergy, shall concur in the election of prelates in the new Church body. The extreme Protestants have subsided, and the Catholics accept their triumph with gratitude and moderation."

LONDON, August 11.—Justice Sir Charles Selwyn died to-day.

The international ocean yacht race is not likely to take place, and the Dauntless will shortly return without sailing against the Cambria, but it is probable the latter will go to New York, and sail in a race with American yachts.

LONDON, August 11.—The Oxford crew are at Putney, on a visit to the Harvards. The latter this morning, on their trip down the river, made 42 strokes per minute, and on their return from 40 to 41 strokes per minute. Their pace was good. They covered the blades well, and were all well together. The Oxford crew went over the same course this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Mr. Moorhead attended the council of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and gave information in regard to the resources of the southern States, with a view to their further development in connection with trade between England and the United States.

COWES, August 11.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Club commenced on Monday. The race for the vice commodore's plate came off yesterday, round the Isle of Wight. Sixteen yachts started, the race being won by Cimara, beating the Cambria five minutes; but the latter was declared the winner, by an allowance of time for tonnage.

PARIS, August 11.—Prim has arrived here. He will not proceed to Vichy, but will remain in Paris until the festivities of the 15th of August are over, when he returns to Madrid.

PARIS, August 11.—The health of Marshal Neil is slightly improved.

The committee of the Senate continue their examination of the senatus consultum.

PARIS, August 11.—The *Patrie* has announced that through the good offices of France and England Ismail Pasha has decided to concede the demands of the Porte.

MADRID, August 11.—A party of five hundred Carlists appeared on the frontier of Catalonia.

Prim has gone to Paris. Before his departure he left orders, which have just been promulgated, that all rebels captured with arms in their hands be shot on the spot.

FLORENCE, August 11.—Cattono has been appointed Italian Consul at the city of Mexico.

BERLIN, August 11.—The Provincial Correspondence says the Prussian government has requested the Austrian government to publish all those communications by which Baron Beust asserts that he has endeavored without success to bring about improvement in the relations of the two countries.

VIENNA, August 11.—Baron Von Beust, in a speech opposing the demand of the Austrian delegation for a reduction in the personnel and expenditures of the embassy at Rome, declared the Protestant States were now taking up the same attitude which the Catholic States had assumed with regard to Papal governments. The Austrian government has resolved to allow nothing derogatory to its dignity. Its reply to the last Papal allocution was decided in tone, though couched in diplomatic terms, and a better understanding begins to prevail at Rome.

VIENNA, August 11.—The *Presse* says a commission has been appointed by the government to draw up a bill providing for surveillance to be instituted over convents, and that they be brought under the action of the law concerning associations, the provisions of which are to be so amended and enlarged as to embrace monastic institutions in their operation.

The dispute between the Sultan and Viceroy inspires no serious anxiety here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11.—The Porte prohibits the execution of the orders for armament given by the Viceroy of Egypt while in Europe, including one for 16,000 breech-loaders in Berlin, and another for a ship-of-war in Trieste.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Action of Governor Hoffman—The Contestants Make an Agreement.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Gov. Hoffman has given the contending parties to the Susquehanna Railroad war to understand that riotous demonstrations on either end of the route must cease, and the question of control be decided by the courts. The parties undertook to agree upon some method of adjustment, but failed. His Excellency thereupon said that he would be compelled to declare the district in a state of insurrection, take possession of the road as a military necessity, and run it as a military road. If they thought such a course advisable for the stockholders, and that the State should be put to the expense of a quarter of million dollars to enforce his proclamation, they might take the responsibility. His course, however, was clear to him, and he should pursue it. Hereupon the counsel of the respective parties, consisting of David Dudley Field, John Ganson and Amasa J. Parker, representing the Erie interest, and Messrs. William T. Allen and Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., held a consultation in the executive chamber, the result of which was the signing of the following communication to the governor:

By virtue of certain jurisdiction and collisions, it has become and is impracticable to operate and run the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, either under the management of the directors or the control of persons claiming to be receivers. The public interests and obligations of the Company demand that the road should be run and operated, and the undersigned, as outstanding claimants to the possession of the road, hereby request you to appoint some suitable person or persons to act as superintendent or superintendents, and to run and operate the road under your directions and during your pleasure, or until the necessity of such superintendence shall cease; said appointment and possession by yourself and person or persons to be appointed not to affect the legal rights or present actual possession of the parties respectively to any part of said road or officer or property thereof. It is understood that you are to employ such agencies, financial or otherwise, as you may require, and to fix the compensation of all persons employed by you.

ROBERT H. PRUYN,
CHARLES COULTER,
JAMES FISK, Jr.

ALBANY, August 11.—The contending parties in the railroad war have temporarily surrendered the management of the Susquehanna and Albany road into the hands of Governor Hoffman, to prevent further collisions.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Dispatches from Binghamton give the details of the collisions between the Ramsey and Fisk men on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, last evening, which have been already reported. It is stated that the Erie men filled a train and ran through the tunnel about five o'clock, meeting with no resistance until the tunnel was passed, when a similar train was run from the other side, and the locomotives collided, injuring but not disabling them. The Erie men were driven back through the tunnel. Subsequently the Ramsey forces advanced, and a fierce fight with pistols, clubs, stones, &c., took place, and continued until about eight P. M., when the arrival of the 44th regiment put an end to it.

The attacking party retreated during this fight. A number of men on both sides were wounded, some of them seriously, but nobody was killed. There has been no further disturbance. The Ramsey men were engaged this afternoon in tearing up the track, but a train came up from the depot in charge of the militia and Colonel Robeil, and after reading a dispatch from the Governor they repaired the track so that the supply train could pass over. Everything is now quiet. The trestle bridge at Port Dickinson was fired, but the flames were extinguished and the bridge saved.

ALBANY, August 11.—While Messrs. Pruyn and Ramsey were in the executive chamber this afternoon they were arrested on a warrant served by the sheriff, for contempt of court. The warrant was issued by Judge Barnard, of New York. Judge Clute immediately issued a writ of habeas corpus, and Pruyn and Ramsey will be brought before him to-morrow. Superintendent Van Valkenburg was also arrested for contempt. It is said that Fisk, understanding that a warrant would be issued for his arrest for contempt, chartered a steamboat this afternoon, and started for New York.

The balcony in front of the railway office gave way this afternoon, while several persons were on it, some of whom were injured, but not seriously.

MISSISSIPPI.

Interview of General Jonah Tarbell with the President—The Political Situation in the Southwest—Grant Speaks for Himself.

General Tarbell, secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, had an interview with President Grant at the residence of Secretary Fish, in New York, on the 6th inst. His object was to ascertain definitely the President's views on political affairs in the southern States, and Mississippi especially, and also to present to him the condition of the parties there. So significant were the remarks of the President that, at the solicitation of leading Republicans in Washington, to whom he has related the conversation, General Tarbell has given the substance of the President's views, as expressed on that occasion.

General Tarbell at the opening of the interview said: If an apology was deemed necessary for intruding on the President's privacy, it must be found in the nature of his business, which was to ask of the President and his Administration some expression, by act or declaration, as to the parties in Mississippi, and ask an early decision, as there was a crisis in the condition of affairs in that State which definite action showing the sympathy of the Administration would greatly aid to a right solution. Some days since, he (General Tarbell) had with the chairman of the executive committee and others visited Washington, in order to explain their affairs, believing then, as now, that the President's sympathies, as well as those of the Cabinet, were with the loyal party, and in opposition to the one that only sought to divide and betray it.

The President took up the conversation at this point, expressing pleasure at the visit, entering its purpose with spirit, showing his minute knowledge of the situation in Mississippi. He remarked, at the beginning, upon the very small number of Republicans who were engaged in what is termed the "National Republican party" movement there. With regard to the special business presented to him by Gen. Tarbell his assurances were explicit and direct.

The President said that, in his judgment, the small number of those who had hitherto acted with the so-called National Republican party was in itself evidence that they could not be otherwise than used by the Opposition. With regard to the recent professions made by those who were lately rebels the President was emphatic and frank.

His only desire was peace and amity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about. But these people cast suspicions upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at dividing, not aiding, the Republican party in their midst. If they were really in earnest, they would not be so anxious about those with whom they acted. To sincere men it could not be difficult to tell who in the south were and had been the Administration's friends.

He talked at some length on the recent contest in Virginia. He thought, from Governor Walker's speeches since his election, that that gentleman was fully committed to the Administration, and was honestly intending to act up to them. Referring to the proposal made by Col. Jenkins to unite the two wings of the Republican party there, the President expressed regret at the apparent failure to accomplish so desirable an object, remarking that the letter of Dr. Gilmer in reply showed that the followers of Walker were not all in good faith. He still hoped, however, that good would come out of Virginia, but did not at present exactly see how.

The conversation lasted for about an hour and a half, and during the whole time most of it was carried on by the President himself. The utmost frankness was displayed by him, and on General Tarbell's expressing his gratitude for and gratification at the assurance given him, the President replied that, in his conversation with the gentlemen representing the new Republican party in Mississippi, he had expressed himself much more emphatically against their course and policy than he was now doing. He declared positively that his sympathies were altogether with the Republicans of Mississippi, and against all efforts to divide them, coming from whatever source they might.

When it was suggested that great good might be accomplished, and much wild speculation set at rest, if he would take occasion to put the views he had stated into some form and give them to the public, the President replied that he much preferred that acts and results should speak for his Administration rather than words. To a question whether his attention had been called to the dispatches pretending to give his views on Mississippi affairs, he replied that it had, but that if he should correct one, others not denied would be claimed as admitted; and to correct all would consume his whole time.

The President expressed a thorough indorsement of Gen. Ames' administration in Mississippi, and, in reply to a remark made by Gen. Tarbell, said that Gen. Ames would have to do much and more serious things than he had heard charged before he would subject himself to removal. He indorsed his administration fully.

The above report of the conversation has been carefully read to the President, and is published by his express authority, and at his wish furnished to the Associated Press.

MINISTER MARISCAL.

The New Mexican Envoy Formally Received by the President—The Relations Subsisting Between Mexico and the United States.

MR. IGNACIO MARESCAL was introduced today to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico. He made remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to put in the hands of your Excellency my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico near the government of the United States of America. No one better than myself could appreciate such an honor; for, having resided in this country, as I did, during the gigantic war with which she had lately astonished the world, I had an opportunity to admire her colossal grandeur and the indisputable merit of her free institutions. At the very time that this great people was engaged in civil war, my country was struggling against a foreign invasion which would never have been attempted but for the temporary situation of the American people.

"This close relation between the sufferings of the two countries, and above all the noble sympathy shown by the people of the United States by giving their moral support to my countrymen, who were struggling by themselves against one of the strongest European Powers, morally supported by nearly all the rest—these facts, Mr. President, and the prudent and disinterested policy pursued by the government of the United States to co-operate in the salvation of Mexico, have made more intimate the relations between our governments, destined by their vicinity and the similarity of their political institutions to be perpetually good friends.

"The government and people of Mexico do not and will never forget how noble the sympathy, and how disinterested the policy with which they were assisted to rescue their most cherished blessings, their independence and republican institutions. I am instructed to make this manifest to your Excellency, assuring you also that my government remembers with great pleasure the most important part which you took yourself in that wise and commendable policy of your nation, by using the influence you then had, from your high position at the head of the army, and your merits so justly admired.

"The circumstance of your being at present the chief magistrate of this powerful republic is a new guaranty for Mexico that her relations with the United States will not cease to be inspired by the sincerest friendship, based upon those principles of justice and uprightness which in every country should constitute the only secret of diplomacy. I shall feel very happy, Mr. President, if I shall have the good fortune to contribute by the discharge of my official duties to the continuance of that sort of relations between the two countries, and to the uninterrupted increase of their commercial and industrial intercourse for the benefit of their respective citizens. By so doing I will fulfil the wishes of my government, and gratify all my personal aspirations."

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I am greatly pleased to receive from the republic of Mexico a Minister to this government so acceptable as yourself. Your previous residence in the United States has made you familiar with its institutions and its people, and must have satisfied you that its government shares the views of the Mexican statesmen who deem a republic the form of government best suited to develop the resources of that country, and to make its people happy. For myself, I may say it is not necessary for me to proclaim that my sympathies were always with those struggling to maintain the republic; that I rejoiced when the evident will of the nation prevailed in their success, and that they have now my best wishes in their labors to maintain the integrity of their country, and to develop its material wealth. I am prepared to share in your efforts to continue and increase the cordial social, industrial and political relations so happily existing between these two republics."

GENERAL GRANT has not either in conversation or by letter requested Judge Dant to withdraw from the Mississippi canvass, and in view of the present complications it is reiterated that Judge Dent will canvass Mississippi in the interest of the Conservative Republican candidates, whether himself or another heads the ticket. In the meantime Judge Dent continues a candidate before the Convention.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 07	MOON SETS	10 17
SUN SETS	7 02	HIGH WATER	5 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Main	Southampton	New York	July 27
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	July 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	July 30
Etna	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Atalanta	London	New York	July 31
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	July 31

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana & Nassau	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 14
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 19
Zazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Arica, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Volant, Castner, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Ottawa, Reed, New Bandon, N. B.
Brig Giles Loring, Pinkham, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Lizzie A. Watson, Watson, Salem, Berda, Keller & Nuting.
Schr Jos Lewis, Hunstis, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Schr Lark Rich, Paddock, Dighton, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Dighton, do.
Schr William and James, Cuten, Richmond, J. W. Bacon.
Schr Volant, Carroll, Baltimore, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—J. T. Dunn, wife, children, and servant; Mrs. Turner, Mr. Walton; Mr. Champion; Mr. Damon; Miss L. Damon; Miss M. Damon; Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Cohen; Mr. Rohider; Mr. Nolan; A. Reppard, son, and servant; O. H. Walton; Mr. George Bennett; Mr. F. Engle; Mrs. Haney; Mrs. Geibethon; Miss Scholl; Mr. Geo. Mills; Mr. J. H. Reeve; Miss Washington; Mrs. Hodges; Mrs. Brown; Mr. W. G. Vaughan; Mr. Mellrim; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Jos. Fernandey. On Tuesday at 1 P. M., 15 miles north of Hatteras, passed barque Roanoke. Saw a barque and brig standing in for Capes of Delaware.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Normanby, Otis, 35 days from Ivigtut (Greenland), with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left barque Frederick VII. to sail next day for Philadelphia. Night of 29th ult., during a gale, lost overboard James Phillips, second mate.

Brig A. M. Roberts, Doak, from Portland.

Brig Annandale, Warren, from Boston.

Schr M. Hall, Bartlett, 6 days from Vinalhaven, with granite to order—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr W. S. Mason, Lacey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr L. K. Coggswell, Sweet, from Boston.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Rankin, Fuller, from Boston.
Schr Fleetwing, Nash, from Boston.
Schr Mary, Rogers, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Somers, from Providence.
Schr J. Thompson, Endicott, from Providence.
Schr R. Law, York, from Providence.
Schr D. Floyd, Wheaton, from Providence.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Pratt, from Hartford.
Schr C. C. Bearse, Hodgdon, from Portsmouth.
Schr Carroll, Robertson, from New Bedford.
Schr D. Collins, Hanson, from New Bedford.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, from New Bedford.
Schr Alaska, Stewart, from New York.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans 6 P. M. 7th inst., at Havana 10th for Philadelphia.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, from Charleston 7th inst., for Philadelphia, has a cargo consisting of 190 bales cotton, 395 bbls. rosin, 61 bales yarn, 7 do. rags, 1 bale wool, and 115 tons phosphates.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Gan Eden, Greenleaf, hence, at Portland 9th instant.

Barque Triumph, Nichols, hence, at Portland 10th inst.

Barque D. McPherson, Mason, hence, at Barcelona 26th ultimo.

Barque Ermina, Perry, hence for Rotterdam, at Zierkerzte 28th ult.

Barque Pasquali Ajello, La Nasa, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 30th ult.

Barque Meridian, Lenz, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off St. Albans 29th ult.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, from Antwerp for Genoa, was off Margate 30th ult.

Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, hence, at New Bedford 9th inst.

Schrs R. M. Brookings, Douglass, and Nellie Doe, Richardson, hence, at Newburyport 9th inst.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, sailed from Newburyport 9th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Beh, Hastings, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.

Schr Easton, Wilson, hence, at Baltimore 10th inst.

Schr John Van Buren, Jr., Woods, cleared at Baltimore 10th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs A. M. Aldridge, Fisher; Ossuna, Haskell; D. S. Siner, Huntley; and James Maloy, Russell, hence, at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, hence, at Pawtucket 9th inst.

Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, sailed from Pawtucket 9th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Hannah Blackman, Jones; S. T. Baker, Brewster; Ella H. Barnes, Avery; and Sarah Mills, Wright, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

Schrs M. M. Merriman, Babbitt; Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis; and Alligator, Wooster, sailed from Newport 7th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr James B. Johnson, Smith, hence, at Newport 9th instant.

Schr William D. Hilles, Martin, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr G. W. Audenried, Baker, from Jacksonville, Fla., for New York, with a cargo of lumber, is ashore on the beach about 10 miles northward of New Inlet, and will prove a total loss. The captain reports having experienced heavy weather, during which the schooner sprung aleak and became water-logged. He endeavored to make the port of Wilmington, N. C., and while anchored off the beach the sea ran very heavy, compelling him to beach the vessel to save the crew. The G. W. A. hailed from Philadelphia, 207 tons register, and was built at Buena Vista in 185-.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 1rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.
6 8 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
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Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY,
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 23 mwf3p

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, August 14,
A NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
in a prologue and three acts, by Henry Leslie, Esq., author of "The Orange Girl," entitled
DUTY. [8 12 3t
with new scenery, by George Heilge; novel mechanical effects, by Arthur Wright; appointments by Edward Wood; music selected and arranged by Simon Hassler.
Silas Ingleheart.....Mr. Charles Walcot
Ruby Darrell (first appearance).....Lewis Morrison
Trafalgar Joe.....W. H. Bailey
Augustus Brown.....W. A. Chapman
Jonathan Scarley.....W. L. Street
Hetty Arnold.....Mrs. Charles Walcot
Mrs. Ingleheart.....Mrs. W. A. Chapman
Keziah.....Mr. Owen Fawcett

SCOTTISH GAMES! SCOTTISH GAMES!!—The Annual Games of the
CALEDONIAN CLUB,
at OAKDALE PARK, MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1869. Games open to all competitors. First and Second Prizes awarded. Finnie's two Bands of Music engaged for the occasion. Excursions Trains every hour from Railroad Depot, Ninth and Green streets. Also, Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Cars run direct to the Grounds.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
J. W. McCLEMENT, Chief.
8 11 4t JOS. W. THOMPSON, Third Chieftain.

ARCH STREET THEATRE,
FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2:30,
announcing the great Chief of Minstrelsy,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS,
composed of 26 Famous Artists,
on their Sixteenth Triumphant Annual Tour, enlarged, improved, remodelled for 1868-69, introducing nightly more variety, more brilliancy, more originality, more real merit, and giving greater satisfaction than any two combined Troupes travelling.
Doors open at 7. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission as usual at this theatre.
8 6 8t CHARLES H. DUPREZ, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street, THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 11 19tf

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
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No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPO
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
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The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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" 100 " .....3 "
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Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION—SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The surface view of politics in some of the Southern States, and especially in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi, would indicate that a golden age had been reached, and that men's minds had all been cast in the same mould. As Jefferson said of the political situation half a century ago, "We are all Federalists—we are all Republicans," so each of the contending parties in the States named have been claiming that they are devoted friends of the administration and zealous supporters of Republican principles. The lions and the lambs have laid down together. Pitch-tar-and-turpentine Parson Brownlow stands on the same platform as the irrepressible Andy Johnson. Hunnicutt consorts with the fiercest of fire-eaters, and even Wise does not disdain companionship with negro voters, provided they support conservative candidates.

It would be really charming if this apparent millennium had been produced by a genuine change of heart and opinions; but such news is too good to be true. An old maxim teaches us to distrust the Greeks when they bring us gifts; and while we expect the voters who were lately in rebellion, and those who last year supported Seymour and Blair, to "accept the situation," we are not prepared to place implicit reliance upon professions of friendship which are belied not only by old records but by present intrigues.

Victories against the organizations to which the bulk of the Republicans were attached have already been won in Virginia and Tennessee, and though a nominal Republican has been elected Governor in each instance, the Democrats have taken good care to secure a large majority in the Legislature. There was originally a color of truth in the claim of Walker and Senter that they were the best representatives of the views of the administration, for they advocated the removal of political disabilities, a policy which Grant also favors; while many of the friends of Wells and Stokes desired the continuation of restrictions upon Rebel suffrage. But upon this point no further struggle is to be maintained, and the only practical question connected with it is whether the doctrine of universal suffrage and universal amnesty is to be fairly carried out, for the common benefit of all classes, or to furnish the Rebels with a stepping-stone to future domination.

The forces of the contending parties are now being marshalled in Mississippi for another contest in that State. The most desperate efforts have been made to surround the issues with doubt and uncertainty, and to divide the negro vote. Some of the newly-appointed Government officials have exerted an influence in favor of the so-called National Republican party, and its originators have claimed that its triumph was desired by the President, citing as proof of this allegation that one of his relatives, Judge Dent, was its prospective candidate for Governor. So thoroughly have the Democracy of the State in which Jeff. Davis formerly held imperious sway lowered their banner, that even the name of their old organization is not mentioned. But by a striking coincidence all its active partisans are very zealous friends of the Dent movement, and very earnest in their efforts to detach the freedmen from the regular Republican organization.

Both parties have been seeking aid and comfort from the national administration, and so many conflicting rumors have been circulated in regard to its real attitude, that the President has at last spoken in emphatic and unmistakable terms. Hitherto he has preferred that "acts and results should speak for his administration rather than words"—a good maxim, and one that he may profitably adhere to on all proper occasions; but inasmuch as the votes of thousands of the citizens of Mississippi may depend upon an accurate knowledge of his position, and as the politics of other States may be sensibly affected by it, we are glad that he has spoken so freely.

General Grant desires the maintenance of the unity of the Republican party, and deprecates the dissensions which have been fomented in the South for the purpose of dividing it into feeble factions. He penetrates the designs of the conservatives, and while making all due allowance for the peculiar circumstances which prevailed in Virginia, he regrets that the friends of Governor Walker rejected the proffer of conciliation tendered by the chairman of the Wells Committee, and he evidently desires that wherever the Republican ranks are broken they may be closed up, and that its organization may be preserved intact.

Hereafter there will be no ground for doubt in the Southern contests, and any future victories which may be won must be obtained under a full knowlege of the fact that the administration sympathizes with the party which is in closest accord with the National Republican organization. Future difficulties in the South can arise only from the inordinate and selfish ambition of the Republican politicians of that region. The freedmen rarely or never go astray in a well-defined contest, and their instinct seems a better guide than the boasted wisdom of their leaders. The administration is true to the party that placed it in power, and the whole responsibility for the future political condition of the Southern States now rests with the ambitious Republican aspirants who have already done too much mischief by their petty rivalries and uncompromising personal quarrels.

UNIFORM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

The British Government is about to bring about another great reform by amending the present illiberal and unsatisfactory marriage laws, and by making them uniform throughout the entire United Kingdom. At present the English, Scotch, and Irish laws on the subject are all different, and the discrepancies which exist are not only unjust in themselves, but they afford a convenient opportunity for such scamps as Major Yelverton to be married or unmarried, as may suit their convenience. In England and Ireland the marriage ceremony is impeded by legal requirements that are so absurd that it would scarcely seem possible that an enlightened people would submit to them in this age, and they are particularly onerous to the Roman Catholics and the dissenters, for whose annoyance they appear to be particularly devised. In Scotland, on the contrary, the marriage laws are as loose as they are stringent in the other portions of the Queen's dominions, and this mixed state of affairs has at length become such a serious cause for complaint that the present Liberal Ministry has promised to take the subject in hand and regulate it on liberal and unsectarian principles. We may therefore expect to see the matter taken up at the next session of Parliament, and the required reform will probably be brought about without serious opposition.

In the mean time, our own marriage and divorce laws are far from being satisfactory, and it would be well if the attention of our statesmen could be turned to them, with a view of producing a little order and system out of the existing chaos. By the Constitution of the United States, the regulation of marriages and divorces is left with the several States; but it is a question whether it would not be better in every way if the matter was placed in the hands of the General Government. The Constitution, as it was originally shaped, was an experiment, and it was impossible for its framers to provide for all future contingencies. Amendments have been made, therefore, from time to time to suit the various changes in the condition of the country and the people, and there are still others that experience dictates that might be made with advantage.

In most of the States the marriage laws are sufficiently liberal, and in many almost too much so. It is perfectly proper that the marriage ceremony or contract should be impeded as little as possible, but sufficient safeguards should be thrown around it to protect both parties in their rights and to give a reasonable guarantee against fraud. In some of the States these provisions are curious, and even smack of a sort of semi-barbarism; as in Delaware, for instance, every young man who enters into matrimonial bonds is required to give bonds in the sum of $300 that his wife shall not become a burden on the public. But then Delaware still hugs the whipping-post to her bosom, and she is consequently hardly to be considered as an example of the common practice throughout the Union.

While there should be a reasonable liberality in the laws regulating the marriage ceremony, those in relation to divorces should be proportionately stringent. The doctrines of some modern philosophers, and particularly of some of the prominent woman's-rights advocates, on this subject have done incalculable injury to society. Abstractly, it may appear better that an ill-assorted couple should separate, but for the good of society it is better that a few persons should be bound in uncongenial union than that the sanctity of the marriage relation, upon which the whole framework of our modern social organization depends, should be disregarded. The facility with which the marriage bonds can be dissolved in Illinois is a great scandal on that State, and it has already produced incalculable misery. The ill effects of the divorce laws of that State show the importance of having uniform regulations on the subject, and as the matter is one that affects not the welfare and happiness of the citizens of Illinois alone, it ought to be in the hands of the central government. A resident of Illinois to-day may, a week hence, take up his abode in Pennsylvania, and if he has procured a divorce there, no matter how unjustly, our courts are obliged to concur in spite of our own laws on the subject. Now, this is a great wrong that calls for a remedy, and the remedy consists in having a uniform code of marriage and divorce laws for the United States. The evil complained of has not yet become so great as to excite general public interest, but it is increasing every day, and it is well to take it in hand before its demoralizing influences extend further than they have.

The subject is one that calls for the thoughtful and earnest consideration of our statesmen, clergy, and all who are interested in the welfare of society and our national prosperity. Those who would make marriage nothing more than a licensed concubinage, existing only during the pleasure of the parties to the union, strike a blow at social order, decency, religion, and national prosperity, the evil effects of which cannot rightly be estimated. This is a subject that good men of all parties and all religious creeds can unite upon heartily, and if it is properly advocated the required reform ought to be brought about without serious difficulty.

The Mobile Riot.—"Some eighteen white and colored witnesses of unimpeached integrity" have sworn that one David P. Reid did not fire the first shot at the recent Rebel assault upon the Republican meeting in Mobile, while a negro named Abraham Brown swears that he did. But Brown "has perjured himself," says the unreconstructed Rebel who furnishes the country with the news of Mobile. This may all be true, but it does not relieve the Mobile Rebels from the responsibility for the riot. If David P. Reid did not fire the first shot, who did?

The Ohio Democracy were placed in a very tight place by the family and creditors of General Rosecrans whose claims upon the latter prevented him from accepting the gubernatorial nomination. Ignoring all the prominent candidates before the convention over whom Rosecrans was nominated, the State Central Committee have appealed to George H. Pendleton, and that shining light of modern Democracy has listened to the appeal and consented to take the place upon the ticket which Rosecrans has vacated. The selection of such a man as Pendleton for a candidate is an open confession of weakness, a shadow of coming defeat. Pendleton's real aspirations are towards the Presidency, for which position he barely missed a nomination by the Tammany Convention of last year. His defeat at that time did not, of course, entirely suppress his aspirations, and he now enters upon the contest in Ohio merely to enable the party to make the best possible show, without any expectation of being elected.

The Case of Haggerty.—A despatch from Washington states that the Government will take no present action in the case of Haggerty, who was appointed consul to Glasgow, but to whom the British authorities refused to grant an exequatur, on the ground that he was actively associated with the Fenian movements in this country. It is difficult to see what action the Government can take in this matter. Haggerty should never, in the first place, have been appointed consul to Glasgow or to any other place under the sovereignty of Great Britain, and the refusal of the English government to permit him to enter upon the functions of his office was the least that could have been expected. If Laird, the Confederate ram-builder, should be designated as British consul at Philadelphia, our own Government would act just as that of Great Britain has done, and with perfect justice. If Haggerty were the only man in the United States fit and willing to be consul at Glasgow, there might be some hardship in the case.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

This institution will commence its regular academic session on the 13th of September, with increased facilities, which will materially add to its efficiency and give its conductors a better opportunity than heretofore to carry out their plans. An extension of fifty-eight feet, running back to Fifteenth street, has been put up in the rear of the present building on West Penn Square, which will permit a better display of the valuable collection of antique casts and other objects, and will afford additional class-rooms. This improvement will be a great benefit to the school, although it will not give all the room that is desired; but it is an advance, and the managers prefer to enlarge their field of operations according to their means rather than to attempt at one time more than they are certain can be accomplished.

We have on several occasions alluded in commendatory terms to the School of Design for Women, and we again desire to call the attention of our readers to it, because we believe that it is conducted on essentially the right principle as a school of art, and on that account, as well as a number of others, it is eminently worthy of the confidence and hearty support of the public. This school is, we believe, the first attempt in this country to teach art as a science, to teach it according to a system, which will give the student a firm foundation of practical knowledge to work upon. Although the efforts of the School of Design have been mainly directed to the education of industrial artists, with the excellent object in view of giving young women a respectable and desirable profession by which they can earn a living, the system adopted is the correct one for any school of art, whatever its ultimate objects may be. Professor Braidwood, the principal, is a thoroughly-trained designer, and an enthusiast in his profession. He believes that drawing can be taught to any person of average intelligence the same as reading and writing, and that art education means substantially the same kind of training that is given in our schools and colleges. Drawing, as it is generally taught, is, in a vast majority of cases, a mere waste of time, with no results of importance; the pupils are anxious to make pictures, and they are allowed to do so before they understand the first elements of drawing. The system of the School of Design is intended to be thorough from the beginning, a discipline to mind, hand, and eye; and the dullest scholar, if she will pay attention, cannot fail to learn something. Professor Braidwood puts all ideas of genius and inspiration as artistic qualities to one side, and substitutes industry instead. After his pupils have mastered the principles of their art, they can then avail themselves of any talents that nature has given them; but it is as absurd to expect a young woman to write a first-class work of fiction without having learned to read and write, as it is for her to produce a picture, statue or piece of artistic ornamentation without having been thoroughly drilled in the principles of design. Such a system as this is the more important, as the scientific basis of art has never been thoroughly recognized in this country, and to this fact may be attributed the great amount of inferior work that is turned out every year by our artists and designers.

The School of Design for Women is not all that it should be, or all that its managers desire to make it. It has been up-hill work to establish it at all; and, with excellent judgment, it has been thought better to do a little at a time thoroughly than to run any risks of ultimate failure. The true value of the school, however, has been fully demonstrated by experience; and the number of young women who are engaged in profitable employments through its influence testifies to the practical utility of its system of instruction. If we expect to enter into any competition with Europe in the productions of industrial art, it is to such institutions as this that we must look; and it is to be hoped that ere long there will be hundreds of them in all parts of the country.

Professor Braidwood expects to add to his corps of assistants two ladies who have for some time been connected with some of the principal art schools in England, and who have been highly recommended as being thoroughly qualified and well posted in all the latest improvements introduced on the other side of the Atlantic. Other improvements will be made, and the School of Design will open this year under more favorable auspices than ever.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:—William J. Horstmann, President; James H. Orne, Secretary; P. P. Morris, Secretary; James L. Claghorn, Treasurer; W. P. Wilstach, George Whitney, David S. Brown, E. W. Clark, Jay Cooke, John Sartain, Redwood F. Warner, and Edward S. Clarke. It is proper to state that much of the efficiency and prosperity of the School of Design has been due to the exertions of the President of the Board of Directors, Mr. Horstmann, who, both by education and long business experience, is fully alive to the importance of educating competent designers in this country. Mr. Horstmann has looked at the matter from a practical, business-like point of view, and he has given Professor Braidwood his hearty co-operation in building up the institution.

Those of our citizens who are at all interested in art, or in the important question of women's work and wages, should visit the School of Design and see for themselves what it is doing and what its system of instruction really is. The subject is one that the intelligent people of this city ought to take a deep interest in, as the influences of such an institution as this conduce to the welfare of society in more ways than one.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Jeremiah Nichols.

Hon. Jeremiah Nichols died at 1 o'clock this morning, at his cottage-residence on Federal street above Thirteenth, in the Twenty-sixth ward. He attained the age of forty-six years on the 6th of May last. In early life Mr. Nichols was a carpenter by trade, and worked at his business for a number of years. He was always an opponent of Democratic principles, and naturally changed from an Old-line Whig to the Republican party on its first formation. A man of comparatively no culture, he was thoroughly versed in all the crooks and turns of political life. From the outset he has been especially identified with the Cameron faction in this State, and has been considered by Senator Cameron as one of his most valuable adherents in this city. Possessed of great energy of character, he always accomplished his purposes, and among local "wire-pullers" the support of Jeremiah Nichols was eagerly sought. His active work in the Republican ranks was rewarded by successive nominations to the Legislature, and he was elected State Senator from the First district for two terms, extending from 1860 to 1866. This success was obtained in a district that has always been strongly Democratic, and illustrates Mr. Nichols' practical efficiency in political life. He has been a delegate to various State Republican conventions for the nomination of State officers, and is believed to have liberally contributed of his means to the success of the party.

After the close of his political career at Harrisburg he established the "Cameron Mills," in the Twenty-sixth ward, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, under the style of Nichols, Alexander & Co. His social qualities and life secured him hosts of friends, and his popularity in his immediate neighborhood was increased by his liberal contributions to the distressed, especially in the exciting times of the late "drafts." He was a member of the Cameron Club of the Twenty-sixth ward, Maletta Lodge, A. Y. M., the Washington Fire Company, the Hibernia Society, and the Union League. His illness has been a lingering one of some months, and of the nature of consumption. The funeral will take place on Sunday next, from his late residence, and the escort will be a large one.

Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal* for Saturday, August 21, which is filled, as usual, with a variety of interesting reading matter; and *Our Boys and Girls*, edited by Oliver Optic, of the same date.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4\

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DEPARMENTT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1869.
The long-continued drought and consequent unprecedented low stage of water in the Schuylkill make it difficult, with the present machinery, to keep up an adequate supply of water in the reservoirs. Citizens are therefore earnestly requested to abstain from waste of water in any form whatever. It is particularly desired that no use will be made of the wash-pavement pipes, private fountains, and other wasteful appliances, whilst the present low stage of water exists. It is believed that all good citizens will cheerfully comply with a request intended to conduce to their own safety and comfort.
FREDERICK GRAFF,
8 12 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1869.
The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.
8 9 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 19 19 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 305 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, Fourth District, Pennsylvania, corner of ELEVENTH and RIDGE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the annual income tax for 1868 will be due and payable at this office between August 10 and September 1, 1869; after which the legal penalties will be added. No further notice will be given. Office hours between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HORATIO G. SICKEL,
8 7smth2t Collector Fourth District, Pa.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 1 14 tu th s
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

CLARET WINES.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN
High and Medium Grade Clarets,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD,
And bottled here at one-third less cost than same Wines imported in Glass.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
IMPORTERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
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DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS, NOVELS, MAGAZINES, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, DICTIONARIES, STATIONERY, ETC.,
SOLD RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT TURNERS'
CHEAP CENTRAL BOOK STORE,
8 12 3t4p No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

THE SEASON
IS GETTING LATER AND LATER
EVERY DAY,
AND BEFORE LONG WILL BE
OUT OF SEASON ALTOGETHER
Both in season and out of season
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Are diligently pushing things in the great work of keeping the people supplied with
THE BEST OF CLOTHES
AT
THE LOWEST OF PRICES.
A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHES
NOW GOING! GOING!! GOING!!!
And soon they will be
GONE! GONE!! GONE!!!
Summer Satisfaction
Safely sought from the
Sweltering and suffering of the
Sunshiny season in the
SUMMER SUITS of
SPLENDID STYLES
NOW SELLING AT SHAMEFULLY LOW PRICES,
To close out the
STUPENDOUS SUMMER STOCK
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.
SECOND GRAND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Monday, August 16, 1869, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00.
Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 8 12 3t*

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION
TO CAPE MAY,
Lodges and Encampments of the I.O. O.F.
MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. [8 6 9t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).
(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7·10 A. M.	At 6·30 A. M.
" 9·10 A. M.	" 8·00 A. M.
" 11·00 A. M.	" 10·00 A. M.
" 1·30 P. M.	" 12·30 Noon.
" 3·00 P. M.	" 2·10 P. M.
" 4·50 P. M.	" 4·00 P. M.
" 6·30 P. M.	" 5·35 P. M.
" 7·40 P. M.	" 7·40 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.
Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.
Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1·00.
For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.
J. LOWRIE BELL,
8 6 22t General Agent.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.
PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

COUNTRY BOARDING FOR GROWN PERSONS—Fifteen minutes' ride of the city by rail. Desirable location. Address H. H., Evening Telegraph Office. 8 12 6t*

EDUCATIONAL.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthstf

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.,
Principal.
REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Homberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $300 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Anda'usia, Pa. 8 12thstuim*

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 13. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 16, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 430 CHESNUT St. 8 6 2m

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A.M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1234 to No. 1313 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business or high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,
CARLISLE, PA.
The Fall Term of this Institution will begin September 2.
7 31 s4t* R. L. DASHIELL, President.

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.
Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?
Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.
POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO.,
S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO.,
Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HEBERTON,
Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON,
Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO.,
No. 325 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS,
8 7 stuth 1m4p No. 313½ Walnut street.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS
OFFERED AT
NINETY-ONE PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 106 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 8 2 1mrp
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Portland to Walla Walla—Salmon Scooping—The Delightful Climate and Soil—"Volunteer Crops"—Railroad Feasible—Eastward Ho!

From Our Own Correspondent.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TER., July 18, 1869.

For two days we have been enjoying a semi-resting spell with keen relish. From Portland along the beautiful Columbia river to Walla Walla is 251 miles, and that has been our last stage. The trip was a hard one, going night and day, starting as soon as we could see, stopping when it was dark, sleeping scarcely at all, eating irregularly and sometimes abominable messes, baked in the sun, shaken to pieces—heigho! But of such experiences is the Northern Pacific Railroad to be built, and our aches will truly drive the spikes into the rails.

In some respects we have had enjoyable times. All are in excellent health, and our appetites are the keenest, thanks to the delightful climate. Since leaving Portland we have traversed a fine section; one of our party best describes it—though it will sound extravagant to calm Eastern folks—as "251 miles of grass or wheat land, and 251 miles of salmon." Think of a body at the Dalles scooping thirty-one salmon out of the water, in as many minutes, with a land-net, and some of these imperial fish weighing as much as forty pounds! Don't doubt it; take our word that such glorious salmon fishing is had on the Columbia river. Precisely such fishing I never before saw. On our way up we stopped at evening at the Dalles, and with hand-nets and by progging with spears, we caught great numbers, averaging from twenty to thirty pounds. Next morning our good Engineer stole a march on us sleepers, and had a "fish" to himself among the Indians. He caught two single ones at two throws, and then he got three at once and landed them safely, though not without some heavy tugging, for they weigh from seventy to seventy-five pounds. Three miles walk, with bagging the fishes, made a good hour's work before 6 o'clock in the morning; and I'll wager you will not match it in the Delaware.

The wonderful climate of this region, so far as we have traversed it, from the Pacific Ocean eastward, has not been overstated. The Pacific warm ocean current, or this in combination with other causes, has ameliorated the climate not only of the seaboard, but essentially for a long distance eastward. In latitude 48 deg. on the coast, and in latitude 46 deg. at this town, we find abundant evidence of the great fact that the winters are mild and comparatively free from deep snow; that all the cereals not only grow but flourish here; that fruits, apples, pears, plums, apricots, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes, yield wonderfully; and that vegetables of all kinds grow to a large size and very abundantly. We have seen the grain, the fruits, and the vegetables, and the soil that produces them. Yesterday we ate ripe black Burgundy grapes raised in the open air, and the white Muscat improves here in the open air.

Have you ever heard of "volunteer crops?" The western end of the Northern Pacific Railroad knows them, and knows them of old. Mr. D——, the prosecuting attorney of this county, in 1863 planted potatoes in his garden, and now he can't get rid of potatoes in his garden. Potatoes pursue him, stick to him, won't leave him—potatoes are his fate. Though they are carefully dug out when ripe, yet with all the care given a few little seedlings remain in the ground, and the amiable winter nurses instead of killing them. So on the twenty-second of May the owner, with a groan of dismay, has to submit to new potatoes as large as hen's eggs. In like manner, the prosecuting attorney is prosecuted year after year with dahlias and other bulbous flowers, for the winter helps to give them perpetual growth and bloom.

It is true, however, that such a soil does not exist everywhere. This valley of the Walla Walla appears to be peculiarly favored by nature in climate, soil, and water. It abounds in living streams flowing into the Walla Walla, which irrigate it and make it an immense garden spot. The extent of fine land put in cultivation here within the past ten years is wonderful. There are now eleven hundred voters in this county, and a considerable amount of agricultural products is annually raised, that even now needs railroad facilities for cheap transportation. The country between the Columbia and this town, thirty-one miles, excepting along the immediate valley of the Walla Walla and its tributaries, is unimproved. It is rolling, and in some places quite hilly, having a basaltic-rock foundation. Its surface is dotted with sage, spots of alkaline land, and spots of natural bunch-grass pasture, on which cattle and horses "fatten"—like last winter—with little or no "feeding." The grass is not green, though owing to a long-continued drought this year it is browner than usual; nevertheless, animals like it and thrive on it. Doubtless there is a large area of pasture country sufficient to maintain vast herds, and much of it is adapted to general agriculture.

Respecting the merits of railroad routes between this point and the Pacific, personal observations have fully established the fact that a line is practicable from Wallula, on the Columbia, *via* that river to the Cowlitz river, and by the valley of that stream over to Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, which shall have moderate grades all the way. A large part of this distance a railroad can be built at moderate cost; generally the grades will be very little per mile, and the curves easy. The basaltic-rock bluffs along the Columbia river, the high floods forcing the level of the grade thirty to fifty feet above low water, and a few tunnels at the worst bluffs to save cost and curvature, will constitute some miles of heavier work.

At the request of Mayor McAuliff and the members of the City Council, our party met some of the citizens of Walla Walla on Saturday afternoon for a frank interchange of opinions relative to the North Pacific Railroad. Mr. Canfield explained very clearly the condition and objects of the company. Mr. Roberts forcibly dwelt upon the advantages of railroad improvements and the increased productiveness of lands and crops thus secured. Dr. Claxton pleasantly referred to his surprise at the delightful climate of such a northern district, and dwelt upon the vast natural capabilities of the section thus far traversed. A committee on statistics was appointed, and their labors will undoubtedly furnish much interesting data in relation to this almost unknown territory.

We expect to leave here on Tuesday morning, and we calculate on travelling from twenty to twenty-five miles per day, if our animals are willing, for they have a good deal to say in the matter. The weather is now very warm, reaching in the heat of the day about 100 degrees; but the nights are always cool and pleasant for sleeping. When we fairly get into the regions that are post-office-less, as we very soon shall, you must trust largely to good luck for future letters.

NEMO.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1869.

Only one circumstance has prevented the New York public being entertained with accounts, by American correspondents of New York newspapers, of

The Progress of the Harvard Crew

and their entertainment by their Oxford cousins, and that circumstance is that those accounts have not yet put in an appearance. The New York correspondents may as well have gone to the bottom of the Atlantic for anything that is known of their whereabouts. Not a line, not a syllable, has reached us from them, and the only suspicion that the circumstances leave us to infer is that they have discovered English hospitality to be of that oppressive kind which floors its victim, and instead of leaving him placidly at his writing-table, puts him sweetly under it. The *Times*, the *Tribune*, the *World*, the *Herald*, have all been waiting in vague expectation for telegrams that have never come. Yesterday afternoon the *Evening Post* published a half column which purported to be from a private letter. The New York correspondent usually keeps his senses about him, knowing how much depends upon the clearness of his brain and the steady action of his nerves. For once, however, I fear me that he has fallen a victim to double X, and that his experiences have become as rare as Old England's roast beef and as bitter as her Bass' beer. Depend upon it, those bloody 'ops, that are indigenous to English soil, have done their business. They have fallen early victims to Albion's 'arf-an'-'arf.

Bankers Sent to the Tombs.

Probably no prisoners, in the whole history of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, were more taken aback than were those bankers whom Judge Cardozo sent to the Tombs. Imagine the case. Fancy if you can the rueful visages of these Wall street bankers, when their sentences of fine and imprisonment were made known to them. You will have some just idea of them, perhaps, if you endeavor to picture to yourself the mental and physical sensations of a teacher's pet scholar who, for the first time, is compelled to undergo public flagellation. Just such sensations as these eddied into expression upon the faces of those Wall street delinquents. Every sentence of the judge was a rankling dart that clove the bull's-eye of their misdemeanor. Fines they would gladly pay—but undergo imprisonment! "Be they brokers, and suffer such dishonor?" Counsel and client whispered together; surreptitious murmurs bubbled around the court-room; Roman captives, about to pass under the yoke, could not have worn faces depicturing greater humiliation. True, only two of the delinquents, Mr. Sage and Mr. Watts, were sentenced to actual imprisonment (the one for five, the other for ten days), but all shared in the dishonor. What was the crime, after all? Usury. Mr. Patton, one of the counsel, very ingeniously protested, indeed, that their schemes for locking up capital were innocent in the extreme. But Judge Cardozo seemed to think that locking up money, in the sense in which the brokers had been doing it, was just as bad as abstracting it. The whole thing, in fact, may have been done in a moment of "abstraction," but the Judge refused to see it in that light.

Theatrical Items.

Miss Madeleine Henriques is in the city, and it is understood, in a quiet sort of way, that she is to be the leading lady at Wallack's during the forthcoming season. The company there will be in many respects a new one. Many of the old members have gone over to Daly's Fifth avenue palace, of which Mrs. Clara Jennings is leading lady. There she will have the opportunity of gratifying her ambition, and of finding free scope for those versatile talents which, during Miss Rose Eytinge's engagement at Wallack's, were only allowed subsidiary play. A good leading lady is not by any means an easy acquisition. As a rule, women get very attractive as actresses only just as they begin to cease to be very attractive as women; and it becomes a question which is the most fascinating, the slightly *passee* woman who, as an artist, perfectly understands her "biz," or the lovely fresh young thing who spreads herself on her beauty, and has a cornucopoia of erudities to disencumber herself of. Young New York's taste goes in favor of the crude young angel. The artiste who is at once perfect and *passee* is respected, but, as a rule, she don't draw. She may be "immense," in theatrical parlance, but that don't make the houses so. Even Ristori was called "quite the old lady" when she was here, and one gentle critic spoke ecstatically of her motherliness. Had she been as fond of writing to the newspapers as the smaller fry of the footlights are, I am afraid she would have motherlied him. A fine feminine physique is what Gotham audiences smack their lips over. Even blondism may yet revive. There are those who discern an elevating tendency in Terpsichoreanism (especially when the toes are lifted high), and vow that Lydia Thompson's legs, like Thomsonian medicines, have a spiritualizing influence.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 630 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	$2 00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1 25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2 25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4 75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15 00
White French China Dining Sets, 130 pieces	30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—CHARLES STOKES, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and

UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE.

A very great reduction from former prices will be made, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all.

The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

REDUCED, Reduced, Reduced, Reduced, Very much reduced, Very much reduced, Very much reduced, Very much reduced, Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys' Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys' Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys' Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys' Handsome Clothing. Handsome Clothing. Handsome Clothing. Handsome Clothing.

PLEASE NOTICE.—We are anxious to close out our stock, it being extra large, fresh, and complete, and we want to alter our Building so as to gain more room. We will, therefore, during the month of August cut down the prices lower than ever.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall, The Largest Clothing House, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

MAKIN—SCHOFIELD.—June 25, 1869, at the Parsonage, No. 1550 Franklin street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. WILLIAM H. MAKIN and Miss ELIZA SCHOFIELD.

MEGUIRE—CHAMBERS.—On the 17th of May, 1869, by the Rev. Joseph Perry, ROBERT G. MEGUIRE to ELLA L. CHAMBERS, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, MARY, wife of the late George B. Atwood, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1341 Poplar street, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BLOODGOOD.—On Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mrs. MARY BLOODGOOD, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1505 N. Fifteenth street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill (New York papers please copy.)

CHAVE.—On the 10th instant, HENRY CHAVE, in the 26d year of his age. son of the late George Chave, of New York.

The relatives and friends, also the Assistance Steam Fire Company, No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, George Clopp, No. 822 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

McVEY.—On the 8th instant, Mr. CHARLES McVEY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 Robinson street, Manayunk on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PASTORIUS.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, HARRY W., eldest son of Washington and Mary W. Pastorius, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Main and Harvey streets, Germantown, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

QUINN.—On the 10th instant, MARY QUINN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr. Redmond Quinn, Kellysville, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

STATES.—On the 10th instant, ISAAC STATES, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late Michael Sager, No. 934 Arch street, on Friday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, EDWARD B. THOMAS, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 1, A. O. of G. F.; Rose Beneficial Society; James Page Library Company, and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1527 Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, August 9, BYRON HART, only son of B. F. and M. M. Wright.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 1633 Poplar street, on Friday morning, the 13th instant, at 8½ o'clock precisely. Interment at Hartsville, Bucks county, Pa.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and After Monday, JULY 5, WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE AT 5 P. M. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 1124 Chesnut Street, 3 11 thmrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN, IMPORTER OF Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry, Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to No. 1029 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS. 7 8 thstu1mrp

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 7 24 tuthsm No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET. 8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 8 2 6

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 w6m1

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, OPEN THIS DAY, A CASE OF LYONS BLACK GROS-GRAINE SILKS, Of superior quality, FOR SALE BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES. BLACK SILKS of all grades. 1t

LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND DARK DRESS GOODS, at 25, 30, 37½, and 45 cents. Closing out a large stock of Dress Goods at very Reduced Prices. ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, 25c. STRIPED POPLIN, 30c. SILK and WOOL CAMLETS, 37½c. And a lot of FIGURED FRENCH CASTIMERS for WRAPPERS, only 75c. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 8 11 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

FLANNELS. Owing to the great depression of the Woollen Trade, we have been able to purchase FLANNELS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, And are now selling them at Lower Prices than Before the War. Our stock being complete, buyers will obtain a decided advantage by making their purchases early. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 8 11 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

ADDITIONAL LOTS From the United States Government sale. 1000 LINEN BED COVERS, Price, $1·25 each. These are desirable for the above use, Crumb Cloths and other purposes. ON HAND, BLANKETS, BED SACKS, ETC. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 8 11 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

BLANKETS. A full line of the best makes of BLANKETS, in all sizes, For INSTITUTES, HOTELS, and FAMILIES. Prices very much reduced. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 8 11 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

SHAWLS. COFFIN & ALTEMUS, No. 220 CHESNUT Street, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Aug. 9, DOLAN'S WINTER QUEEN SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY. The attention of the trade is invited. 8 7 stuh3t

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET, ARE CLOSING OUT LAWNS, ORGANDIES, And Other Summer Dress Goods, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER, DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets. BARGAINS JUST OPENED, New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades. REAL GUIPURE LACES. A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets. Llama Lace Parasol Covers. Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices. The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair. Misses' Colored Kids. NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES. Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes. Paris Jewelry. Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings. EXCLUSIVE AGENT For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given. AGENTS WANTED. Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE. A. & H. LEJAMBRE HAVE REMOVED THEIR Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms TO NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET, 3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE. With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country. 3 4 thsturp6 E. S. EARLEY

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p5

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 3 19

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at 85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET, 6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, Gold, Etc., No. 40 South THIRD Street, 6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES, N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1t2 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2

ELLIOTT & DUNN HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER. Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON London. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc bought and sold on commission only at either 1 2

FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan $6,500,000.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of $6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June ,

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL B. GARRISON, Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO., NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, New York. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROTED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4ptf

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS. On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire	$2 25
Children	1 25
Servants " "	1 50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL, 6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE, S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT, 6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE CRACOW HORROR.

The Case of the Imprisoned Nun—Further Particulars of Her Melancholy Life.

We gave a few days ago an account of the horrible sufferings endured by an imprisoned nun of Cracow, in Austrian Poland. A Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* goes into the case more at length, as follows:—

While passing in the neighborhood of Cracow on Friday last, I heard that the whole town was in a ferment, owing to the following shocking story that was just coming to light, and to which further particulars are now added. The papers have since been full of it:—

A few days ago an anonymous letter, apparently written by a woman's hand, reached the Court of Correction, stating that in the Carmelite Convent a nun named Barbara Abryk had been kept for years walled up in a dark cell. Accordingly the Vice-President of the Court placed the information in the hands of an officer, who went to the bishop and requested an admission to the convent. The bishop represented that it was sure to be all an invention, but that since the Court pressed it he would allow it, and therefore handed over the officer to a priest.

The nunnery of the Carmelites stands prettily situated in a suburb of the town, and close by are the botanical gardens and the promenade of the Observatory—a favorite resort of the inhabitants of Cracow; and often and often on fine summer evenings have they passed beneath these gloomy walls without ever dreaming of the sad and terrible tragedy that has been silently passing there for the last twenty-one years.

The officer came to the door with the commission, knocked, and was answered by a portress, to whom he said he had come there to see and to speak to the nun Barbara. The portress drew her breath with astonishment, fell back a step or two, and said it was impossible; but while she was turning herself about to go away, the officer put his hand on her and forbade her, in the name of the law, to stir from the spot. The party then entered and was shown through a long corridor to the room of Sister Barbara. It was a cell eight by six feet in size, next the sink; the window had been walled up, and a narrow chink furnished the only aperture through which, now and then, a ray of light fell upon the gloomy prison. I go on in the words of a Vienna paper;—

"In a dark, stinking hole, on a heap of straw, sat, or rather cowered, a naked, wild-grown, half-witted woman, who, at the unusual appearance of light and human beings, dropped her hands and implored piteously, 'I am hungry; pity me, give me meat; I will be obedient.' This dungeon, with its little straw and much filth, and a dish of mouldy potatoes, without fire, bed, table, or even chair, which no sunstreak cheered or fire blaze ever warmed, had the inhuman 'Sisters' chosen as the dwelling place for their should-be companion; there had they imprisoned her year after year since 1848. For twenty-one years did those dreadful Sisters pass that cell, and to none of them had it ever entered to take compassion on their poor victim. And now, half human, half beast, with her body covered with dirt, with her legs shrunk and withered, with her head squalid, diseased, year upon year long unwashed, a terrible being revealed herself, such as Dante himself, with all his powers, could not have depicted or imagined. So kneeled there that woful victim in the Convent of the Carmelites."

The officer immediately ordered a chemise to be given the wretched creature, and himself went to fetch the Bishop. At the sight of the poor sufferer the Bishop was deeply moved, called the nuns together, and, reproaching them violently for their inhuman treatment, said, "Is this your sisterly love? Is this the way you think to come to heaven? Furies, not women." And when they would have excused themselves, "Silence, miserable ones! you who disgrace religion, away from my sight."

He suspended them, and then the Confessor and the Lady Superior talked of breaking up the nunnery, and sent Barbara to be clothed and fed. While she was being led away she asked, anxiously, "Wont they take me back again to my grave?" and inquired why she was shut up there. "I have broken my vows, but these, these," darting wildly round, and glaring furiously on the Sisters, "are no angels." Then, springing at the Confessor, she shrieked, "You beast!"

On examination the Lady Superior said she had shut up Barbara on the doctor's recommendation in 1848. The present doctor, who has held the position seven years, stated that he had never even seen Barbara once.

In the evening the poor creature became wilder, and it was settled to move her next day to the mad-house. On Friday, therefore, the 23d, the commission came again to take her away. On seeing the sunlight and green grass of the convent garden she became convulsed with extreme joy, and when one of the Sisters who accompanied her to the gate ran out when the others, turned back, embraced and kissed her, she was so touched with the strange sympathy that she implored the author of it to come away with her, and incessantly called for her afterwards on the road. The fresh air was too much for her, and during the journey she fainted.

In her new home Sister Barbara was provided with everything comfortable; but at first she kept frequently rising from her bed to lie on the bare floor, as she had been used. Since being properly washed and dressed the wildness has quieted down, and the doctors have hopes of eventually restoring her to her senses.

In the meanwhile, from the time of the first visit of the officer, the knowledge of this awful revelation began to spread abroad and create a sensation of indignant horror throughout the whole town. On Friday morning hundreds of people had assembled before the convent, smashed all the windows, and crying, "Away with the nuns," had already broken into the interior, when a body of soldiers arrived in time to protect them. On Saturday the same thing was repeated, in spite of adjurations of the papers to the people to wait calmly. By the evening two detachments of soldiers had been called out, for the mob, which had swelled to four thousand people, after doing what more mischief it could to the Carmelite Convent, went off to attack that of the Jesuits and that of the Franciscans. It was a critical hour for the whole monastic orders of Cracow. The Jesuit rector was insulted, many Jesuits wounded with stones, and every pane of glass in the monastic house was broken to pieces. For these manifestations of their indignation an immense number of people have been arrested, but a large petition has been sent up to the Town Council to remove the Jesuits and Carmelites out of Cracow.

Far into Sunday morning the disturbances were still going on; later in the day the Lady Superior and her assistant were taken under a military escort to be kept in ward, in order to appease the people. Soldiers, however, still patrol the town.

The Vienna paper asks, "And is this the nineteenth century?"

—Miss Sarah Redmond, of Salem, Mass., has been admitted to practise medicine at Florence. She is a negress.

—Generals Robert E. Lee and Beauregard and ex-Senator Chestnut have arrived at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

NEW REVELATIONS ABOUT IRELAND.

Statements by a Member of the Irish Constabulary.

In the last number of *Tinsley's Magazine*, a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary comes to the defense of his fellows in the force against unfounded aspersions. He says:—"I do not think we have had justice done us by the London press or the houses of Parliament. It has been admitted that we fought well in the Fenian business, and laid our plans with ability, but I maintain that we have also all but banished crime in Ireland. Take the aggregate of offenses against property in England and Ireland, and there is no comparison, even reckoning the difference in population."

From this the transition is easy to a review of the present condition of Ireland; and from this part of the writer's interesting paper we take a few passages which confirm the statements made by Mr. Trench in his book on the "Realities of Irish Life:"—

MURDER.

"I remember a case some years since, where one of the actual murderers and the farmer who gave them instructions were convicted and hanged. The approver gave an account of the previous conversation between the men, who had come from a distance, and this farmer. The latter expressed the greatest regret at the necessity for putting away a good and charitable person; 'but,' said he, 'what would become of the country if such things as these are allowed?' The 'things' alluded to were serving notices to quit upon some small tenants. The farmer himself held by lease, and was under obligation to the murdered person, as he proved in his defense, and he no doubt only carried out instructions which he greatly regretted. People who have obeyed the orders of the society are secreted, either by complicity or from fear, and passed through bogs and over mountains into fishing-smacks or coasters, eventually reaching America. If they escape the first alarm and pursuit, they are seldom caught; and in more than one instance I have been convinced that the murderer has himself been made away with and buried, lest he should be captured and betray his accomplices or the secrets of the society.

"It is very difficult to stop these agrarian murders; but as we have put an end to the illicit stills once so rife all over Ireland, I think we could break up the Ribbon-men by altering certain arrangements.

DETECTIVES.

"I have mentioned that the barracks should be well placed for observation. I have now to say a little about detectives. You must know we have curious ideas about them; they are police just like ourselves, walk in funerals, etc., and are as well known in Dublin as the post-office clock. When they go elsewhere they are speedily betrayed by manner, bearing, and conversation to the people they go amongst, even if a full description of them has not already arrived. Now, my idea of a detective is that he should not be a drilled policeman, but simply a man to find out a crime, and only in rare cases, and when it could not be otherwise managed, should he make a capture or be required to give evidence. Unless most expert at disguises, every time he appears in a witness-box his value is lessened. A fine, bold-looking fellow, good-tempered but firm, active and intelligent, may yet be, from temperament, a very bad detective. A mean, ordinary-looking, cunning man, apt and smooth, would not do for our constabulary force, but might prove a real Vidocq for circumventing an assassin.

INFORMERS.

"There is also no doubt that sufficient use is not made of informers. In most cases an informer is to be found. But he will not go on to the table to bear witness in court. He does not like the bullying in cross-examination, the contempt with which all treat him; but he dreads still more the vengeance after the trial. Now the English law, in the first place, gives too little latitude to us in questioning suspected persons (and everybody in an agrarian murder is open to suspicion); and then it places restrictions upon our keeping in custody those likely to be guilty. I do not say that the law is wrong; I only remind you that every man, woman, and child within miles will endeavor to mislead the "poliss" if possible, and, if the law is bound by certain rules of fair play, the actual criminal has great odds in his favor. You must take every advantage of detectives and informers; and you must assess the district in heavy damages as well, if the criminal is not discovered. Remember, it is only within a limited district that these undiscovered outrages exist. However well the constabulary may trace the perpetrators of the crime, their exertions will not secure a conviction, unless the case is thoroughly well got up, and the condemnatory evidence properly placed before a jury. In my experience I have seen guilty parties acquitted dozens of times owing to the slovenly way in which the evidence has been put together, and the want of care in sifting and comparing it.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

"One instance occurs to me now. Two people who claimed some interest in a farm were murdered; suspicion fell upon the man who had the most apparent reason to get rid of this claim. The three lived together; and through the supposed murderer left the house a short time before dusk, and did not return for several hours, when he gave the alarm, it was proved that the crime must have been committed just about the time he went away. In various ways important links in the chain of evidence were omitted, but one of the strongest proofs on which the prosecution relied was the fact of the door of a certain outhouse being locked, and a weapon, similar to the one with which the murder must have been committed, and recently cleansed, being found therein. It was most improbable that the prisoner would have locked this door and taken away the key if he had left any one alive to work about the farm, even if the jury did not believe the weapon found therein had been the fatal one. The counsel for the prosecution pressed all this very strongly, and several witnesses proved that, when asked for the key of the outhouse, the prisoner produced it from his pocket. But one of the last of these, in cross-examination, admitted that he, being one of the first on the premises after the alarm was given, found the door open and the key in it, whereupon he locked it and gave it to the prisoner. After this I felt the case was virtually over, for an Irish jury rarely overlooks a mistake of this description, and gets an idea that the evidence is altogether untrustworthy and the prisoner a persecuted man. Even in ordinary cases—I suspect from reading accounts of trials in England—an Irish jury requires more conclusive evidence than a British one."

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 220 N. NINTH Street.
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BLANK BOOKS.

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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
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6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18 tf

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 90 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $600 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Five new three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, and 1524 Christian street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, August 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those five new three-story brick messuages, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Fifteenth street, Nos. 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, each containing in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet, to a 4-feet wide alley. They have saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, Baltimore heater, etc. Terms, about $2000 may remain on each. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1516 Christian street. Sale absolute. They will be sold separately.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 12 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, AND CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room No. 43 Army Building, corner of Green and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office box No. 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1869, for supplying the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Philadelphia, as follows, viz:—
25 barrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess—which to be stated—to be at least 200 pounds of meat per barrel, in original packages preferred.
5450 lbs. first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides in tierces, or smoked Bacon shoulders, which to be stated.
210 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour.
2300 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in barrels, head-lined.
1700 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.
1300 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks.
5100 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels, head-lined.
337 gallons Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
420 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes.
1600 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes, full weight.
1200 pounds clean, dry, fine Salt.
100 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in ½ lb. papers, packed in boxes.
180 pounds of plug Tobacco, Army standard.
100 pounds best quality breakfast Bacon, in barrel.
260 pounds sugar-cured Hams, packed in barrels.
65 pounds smoked beef Tongues, in box.
100 pounds smoked Beef, in box.
200 pounds Codfish, in box.
60 half boxes Sardines, in box.
35 pounds black Tea, in box.
450 pounds coffee Sugar "A," in barrels.
550 pounds cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels.
50 pounds dried Peaches, in box.
50 pounds dried Apples, in box.
24 cans preserved Peaches, 48 cans Corn, 48 cans Peas, 48 cans Lima Beans, 24 cans Pineapples, 36 cans Currant Jelly, 24 cans Quince Preserves, 48 cans Tomatoes, } 2 pound cans, packed in boxes.
24 bottles Lemon Flavoring Extract, in box.
24 bottles Vanilla Flavoring Extract, in box.
36 bottles Worcestershire Sauce, in box.
24 bottles Mustard, in box.
300 pounds Lard in 5 lb. boxes.
One-half of these stores are required for immediate delivery, and the other half about 10th November next. No charge for storage. Samples of all, except the meats, lard, bottled, and canned articles, must be delivered, if by express or otherwise, free, with the proposals, and referred to therein, also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on each package.
Blanks for proposals furnished on application by mail, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
8 10 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at the market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
8 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8]
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders, and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuthsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$206,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	80,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
80,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	81,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,800 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,800 00
$1,169,800 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,099,604 26.	
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 0
Cash in bank	$116,150 78
Cash in drawer	412 95 116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
R. Sorres Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16 6

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
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John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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D. Clarkson,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 29

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
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Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 22

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 810 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$
To London.....105 | To London.....
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray,
J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on TUESDAY, August 19, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN

THE ECLIPSE IN NEW YORK.

Meteorological Observations During the Eclipse—Report of Prof. Daniel Draper.

The following report has been submitted to the Commissioners of the Central Park by Dr. Daniel Draper:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1869.—To the Commissioners of the Central Park—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the meteorological effects of the eclipse of the sun which took place yesterday, Aug. 7, 1869. Time of commencement at New York, five hours and twelve minutes. End, sunset. The observations herein recorded were made with the self-registering instruments we have recently placed in the observatory of the park. Those used on this occasion were, (1) thermometer; (2) barometer; (3) vane for direction of the wind; (4) instrument for determining pressure of the wind; (5) instrument for determining its velocity. The two first are photographic registers, the other three are pencil machines. They were all in satisfactory working order. I have not thought it necessary to introduce herein the indications of the wet-bulb thermometer, as they do not bear upon the subject, though we have a complete record of them, nor of the blackened bulb thermometer exposed to the sun, as the interruption of clouds rendered it useless. A shadow or obscuration suddenly fell upon the earth. It covered several millions of square miles of surface. It extended from Eastern Russia across the North Pacific Ocean, spread over the whole continent of North America, and reached the North Atlantic. The zone of maximum darkness, about 140 miles in width—the path of the umbra—divided our continent almost symmetrically into a northeast and southwest portion, giving, therefore, singular interest to any meteorological observations that might be made—an interest increased by the fact that there will be no total eclipse again here visible during the present century. We might, perhaps, expect that an obscuration suddenly occurring over so vast an extent of the earth's surface must produce very striking meteorological effects. In all the overshadowed region it must become colder, and the disturbance of temperature thus arising must produce currents in the air—changes in the winds. The chill in the atmosphere might even cause a condensation of moisture, the production of clouds, and perhaps eventually determine a fall of rain. Here we have to make the important remark that some of these events would happen during the actual occurrence of the eclipse, others would follow in a succession that might occupy several subsequent days. A little reflection will satisfy us that the consequences of a meteorological impression made in the centre of this continent would not reach New York until many hours, or even days, subsequently.

From this it appears that for a correct discussion of the effects of this eclipse we must separate the facts we collect into two groups: 1st. Those that are observed during the actual occurrence of the eclipse; and, 2d, those that are observed for some time subsequently. The former may be spoken of as local phenomena, because they are what each observer notes during the eclipse in the locality of his observations; the second may be considered as general phenomena, because they are the aggregate result of what has happened in other places, whether near or at a distance.

Taking this view of the subject, I shall in this report describe the local phenomena, or those of the last group. A few days hence I shall complete this report by a detail of general effects, thus giving time for those effects, whatever they may be, to reach us at this observatory. During the afternoon the sky at New York had been very much overcast, so that there were fears that the eclipse might not be seen. As the time of its beginning approached, the clouds partially broke up, giving at intervals an uninterrupted view of the sun. At the middle of the eclipse, ten-twelfths of the sun's diameter being then hidden, the light was still sufficient to discern objects at any distance, and though many persons thought that there was something unusual in the quality of the illumination, others less imaginative correctly remarked that in the twilight, ten minutes after the sun had gone down, the aspect of nature was essentially the same as at the moment of maximum obscuration. The following are the details of my observations and the conclusions to be derived from them:—

Of the Thermometer.—At 2 P. M. the thermometer stood at 67 deg. Fahrenheit. It rose until 3, when it had gained 68·25 deg. From that time it declined to 67·25 deg., which it reached at 5 o'clock, about the beginning of the eclipse. The fall of temperature still continued until 7 P. M., when the instrument marked 65·50 deg. But during this period of two hours the decline was not uniform. It went on rapidly until the middle of the eclipse, at 6 o'clock, more slowly afterwards. In the first half of the eclipse the fall of temperature was 1·25 deg.; in the last half only ·50 deg. The eclipse over, the thermometer still continued to go down, and at 10 P. M. it had reached 62·50 deg. After that the fall was much more rapid: at 11 o'clock the degree was 59·70. As respects the thermometer, this is the general statement that has to be made. There was a decline during the afternoon, accelerated in the first half of the eclipse and retarded in the second.

Of the Barometer—At 2 P. M. the barometer stood at 30·167, corrections being made for height above the sea, capillarity, and temperature. It fell steadily until 4 P. M., through ten thousandths of an inch. From that point it commenced rising; and about the beginning of the eclipse, at 5 P. M., had recovered six thousandths. Now it advanced more slowly, and at 6 o'clock, the middle of the eclipse, had gained only two thousandths. During the latter half of the obscuration the rise was more rapid, passing through nine thousandths at 7 P. M. There was then a fall, until 8 o'clock, through three thousandths, succeeded by a rise of eight thousandths in two hours; then came a retardation, and in the next hour only one thousandth was gained. The general statement as regards the barometer is, that this instrument was rising when the eclipse commenced, and continued to do so while it lasted. After that, for about an hour, there was a decline, and then the rise was resumed.

Direction of the Wind.—The wind, which had been northwest in the morning, veered northward, and was due north at mid-day. It then returned westward, and kept vibrating until the commencement of the eclipse, at 5, when it was north-northwest. For 4 and three-quarter hours, that is until 9·45, it remained stationary. It next moved a little westward; and at 11 P. M. was northwest. With the exception of a vibration, suddenly occurring at 3·20 A. M., it remained stationary all night.

Pressure of the Wind.—The pressure at 12·30 P. M. was at a maximum for the day it was two pounds on the square foot. It then declined, but rose again to 1¼ pounds at 3·40 P. M. During the eclipse it exhibited a decline. At the beginning it was ¾ pound, at the middle ½ pound, at 6·30 P.M. ½ pound, and after that imperceptible.

Velocity of the Wind.—From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. the wind travelled 90½ miles. During the two hours of the eclipse its movement was but ten miles, its rate being less than at any other time of the day. It may be instructive to compare the variations of temperature which have been here given with those of the corresponding hours of the preceding day: I therefore insert the following table:—

Hours.	August 6.	August 7.
2 P. M.	66·50 deg.	67 deg.
3 P. M.	68	68·25
5 P. M.	68·25	67·25
6 P. M.	68·25	66
7 P. M.	67	65·50
10 P. M.	63·50	62·50
11 P. M.	62	59·50

From this it appears that the effect of the eclipse in lowering the temperature is perceptible, if comparison be made with the temperature of the preceding day; and I make the same remark as regards the day before that, though its temperatures were on an average more than seven degrees higher. The facts presented in this report will, therefore, satisfy us that very extensive obscurations of the earth's surface and atmosphere may for a short time occur, without being accompanied by any energetic meterological effects. In the case before us there has been no great fall of temperature, no striking disturbance of atmospheric pressure, no tempest or tornado, no thunder or lightning. The physical phenomena herein recorded are only such as would be detected by special observations. Many days during the past month have been marked by changes much more extensive and much more abrupt. With this I close my report of the local phenomena. In a few days I will submit a report of those designated as of a general kind.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL DRAPER.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

A Horrible Affair in New Jersey.

The Newark *Register* of yesterday prints the following:—

One of the most horrible and heart-rending affairs which we have had lately to chronicle has just come to light in Elizabeth. Michael Mahoney, aged twelve years, and another boy named Caffrey, whose parents reside in Pine street, Second ward, Elizabeth, left that city last Friday, and although search had been instituted, yet no information of their whereabouts could be ascertained until on Monday, when a train from Easton conveyed their lifeless remains to Elizabeth.

It appears that Mahoney and Caffrey have wandered from home on several previous occasions, and nothing which their parents could do was sufficient to break up the practice, which has at last resulted so fatally.

We learn from Monday's Elizabeth *Monitor* that the boys took passage on a train of cars on the Central Railroad, and were not discovered by the brakeman until the train had reached Hampton Junction, where they were "put off." Not knowing where to go, they wandered about until nightfall, when becoming cold, owing to the severity of the weather, they took up their quarters for the night in an ash-pit near the depot—a place of deposit for the coal and ashes from the pans of the locomotives.

Next morning the bodies of the two boys were discovered locked in each other's arms, and presenting a most ghastly appearance—their flesh literally burned to a crisp—they having been roasted to death. It is said that during the night the engineer of a locomotive emptied a pan of hot coals in the pit, in which the boys were unconsciously sleeping, thus causing them a most horrible death. The remains of the boys were brought to Elizabeth on Monday, and were buried in the afternoon—on at 2 o'clock, the other (Caffrey) at 4 o'clock.

Summer Notes.

—Long Branch popularity is on the wane.

—White Sulphur Springs, Va., have become distinguished.

—Lulu H. Gardner, of Gotham, is the belle of the White Mountains.

—A sea-side gossip says that a Newport lady has a ring cut out of a solid diamond, and said to be the only one in the country.

—The races at Saratoga bring together a large crowd of the "fancy," whose wash and board bills are never paid.

—At Newport, rooms in private houses are in great demand, and many citizens are letting apartments for the first time.

—Newport's pet and hobby, the "Old Stone Mill," is having an iron fence erected about it at keep at bay relic hunters.

—At some watering-places sashes are worn tied across the breast, on the shoulder, with loops and ends hanging down the back.

—A correspondent says there is not much beauty represented at Newport, and when seen at all is found generally in some out-of-the-way nook.

—It is believed in California that next summer and for many years thereafter the most popular summer resort with those who wish for a cool retreat will be Alaska.

—Newport has a live lord, one marquis, four counts, and a dozen others with long drawn out titles. A couple of pretty French ladies attract a great deal of attention.

—This revelation reaches us from Newport:—Hair-dressers are regularly engaged by the ladies to go to the hotels and cottages, and arrange *false hair* on the head for bathing, which is done by means of elastic and springs.

Personalities.

—Gottschalk will return.

—Sprague's maternal is a spiritualist.

—Sardou's "Patrie" will soon be sung.

—General Bragg is blowing in Canada.

—The Prince Imperial can run an engine.

—Kate Merrill is "Professor" of English Literature.

—The Siamese twins and their families are in New York.

—Vice-President Colfax has reached Virginia City, Nevada.

—Ole Bull will fiddle here during the winter.

—D. E. King doesn't want to govern radical Minnesota.

—Ex-Senator Foster finally accepts the law professorship in Yale.

—Prince Arthur will leave for America in the City of Paris, August 18.

—Von Beust will publish all his recent correspondence with Prussia.

—Rev. Henry Blanchard is lecturing with effect on Free Trade in Minnesota.

—Blue and white striped grenadine is the favorite material of the Princess of Wales.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 43 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 23

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 24

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 12 4m No. 126 North SECOND St., Philada.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869,
FOR GERMANTOWN,
Leave Philadelphia at 6 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 6·40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 6 39 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4 15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.
The 7·00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 30 P. M , running to Oxford.
Leave Port Depesit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9 20 A. M.
RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·05 A. M.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.
TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $6, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.
FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.
Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion.....6·15 A. M.
Mail.....8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car).....9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours.....3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.
Atlantic Accommodation.....6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours.....7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car).....11·50 A. M.
Mail.....4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion.....5·18 P. M.
An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.
Local trains leave Vine street:—
Atco Accommodation.....10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. .....2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do. .....5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave
Atco.....12·15 noon.
Haddonfield.....2·45 P. M.
Hammonton.....6·40 A. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN
Leaves Vine street.....8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic.....4·17 P. M
Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 39 S. Fifth street.
6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9 30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Itsaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
SUMMER TIME.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8 20 A. M., 3·40 and	6 20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9 30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7 40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4 50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" Williamsport	12 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lings for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·30 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.—At the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen, among others, were present:—Governor Geary, ex-Governor W. A. Newell, of New Jersey; General Tarnell, of Mississippi; J. M. Scherrerhorn, of Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Goddard, of Brooklyn; Mr. Quick, of Texas; Mr. Rich, of Maryland; Messrs. Gwinner, Keeler, Jennings, and McQuaid, of Pennsylvania; and Messrs. Pinckney, Alexander, McWaters, Beeny, and Baker, of New York city.

Governor Geary, Chairman of the committee, called it to order, and welcomed the members in a few appropriate remarks.

Thomas G. Baker, the Secretary of the committee, read an exhaustive report on the State of the Union League throughout the country.

Measures of an important character were adopted, with a view of aiding the pending elections in the States of Mississippi, Texas, and Pennsylvania.

A committee was appointed to adopt an address to the League throughout the United States, on the subject of adhering to the objects of the organization and sustaining the administration.

A resolution was adopted unanimously endorsing the removal of Copperheads and conservatives in Mississippi and other States.

Appropriations were made for the election about to take place, and other important matters relative to future elections were attended to.

Interesting and comprehensive statements were made by the delegates from Mississippi and Texas, which were listened to with much attention by the committee.

Messrs. Rich, of Maryland, Alexander and Pinckney, of New York, and Keeler, of Pennsylvania, also addressed the committee, each of the gentlemen making such statements as he deemed necessary for the best interests of the cause.

On motion, the charter of the State Council of Mississippi was revoked, and Mr. A. Wygate was appointed a special commissioner to reorganize the Order there.

The committee then separated, to meet again at a place hereafter to be determined upon.

The sub-committee on address will prepare their report as soon as possible, when it will be spread before the public.

A CHILD FOUND IN THE DELAWARE.—About 4 o'clock this morning, Policeman Wise, of the Eighteenth district, while patrolling the river front at Richmond, saw what he supposed to be a body lying in the river, and on proceeding over a lot of logs found it to be a child about four years of age, clinging to a raft. On pulling the little fellow out he discovered that he was almost insensible. He had nothing on but his night-clothes. The child was taken to the Eighteenth District Station, where the proper restoratives were administered, and the labors of the police soon resulted in restoring life. Efforts were made to ascertain to whom he belonged, and some time elapsed before his parents turned up. In the meantime all sorts of rumors were started, among which was one that some unfeeling mother had attempted to rid herself of her child by throwing it into the river. About 9 o'clock a woman called at the station to inquire for a missing child, when she recognized the stranger as her son. She gave his name as Emanuel Atch, residing at Allegheny avenue and Gaul street. She stated that she put him to bed last night, and up to arising this morning she had not missed him. It is supposed that he strayed from home and fell into the Delaware.

HO! FOR THE BAY!—On Monday next, the 16th instant, takes place the second grand excursion around New York bay of Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1. At 7:30 A. M. the excursion will leave this city, at Walnut street wharf; and before its return in the evening will have compassed many miles of land and water, and have viewed some of the most beautiful scenery this side of the Rocky Mountains. By rail it will go to South Amboy; thence by boat around the bay through the Narrows, and up the Hudson to the Palisades, returning over the same route. The price of the tickets has been reduced to a figure extremely low, and yet everything that could render the time pleasant will be provided in abundance. Of course, as it is the excursion of the "Band," music will lend its charms to aid the enjoyment of the trip.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, the police of the Eighth district were notified of the presence of three suspicious characters in the vicinity of Tenth and Coates streets. The police went to that locality, and saw the individuals. One was recognized as a well-known character, whereupon an attempt was made to arrest them. But only one was captured, and enough burglar's tools were found on him to warrant the belief that the three intended to commit a robbery. The prisoner gave the name of George Harris, and will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

ECONOMIZE.—In another column will be found the card of Mr. Frederick Graff, Chief Engineer of the Water Department of this city, requesting citizens to abstain from all wastage of water, and to economize its use as far as practicable. During the whole of the past month the water of the Schuylkill has been unusually low, and, unless some heavy rains result, no improvement in its volume can be expected. The consumption of water by three-fourths of a million of people aggregates an immense total daily, and the present caution is one deserving of attention.

PERSONAL.—Governor Robert K. Scott, of South Carolina, has been in the North for several days, and is now stopping at the Continental Hotel in this city.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning, and is the guest of Jay Cooke, Esq., at his magnificent residence at Chelten Hills.

Secretary of the Navy Robeson is expected to visit the Philadelphia Navy Yard this afternoon or to-morrow.

A FULL CHURCH IN SUMMER.—While many of the churches in the lower part of the city and elsewhere are closed, or hold but one service per week, we observe that Rev. Mr. Peters, of the Third Baptist Church, is preaching to large and full houses every Sabbath morning and evening, and also administers the ordinance of baptism and the Lord's Supper regularly. This is as it should be. The great mass of the people remain in the city during the entire summer, and why should our churches be closed?

THIEVES CAPTURED.—Michael McFadden and Thomas McGowan (lads) were arrested last evening at Eighteenth and Lombard streets, while on their way to a junk shop in the vicinity, with a lot of rope, which is alleged to have been stolen from South street wharf, on the Schuylkill. They will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Some time during last night robbers entered the residence of William Manning, No. 241 Currant alley, by forcing open the tran-door. They descended to the lower floors, where they obtained $250 in bonds and $1000 in greenbacks, gold, and silver. The thieves succeeded in escaping without alarming the occupants of the dwelling.

FIRES.—About 8 o'clock last evening the roof of Baldwin's Locomotive Works, at Fifteenth and Hamilton streets, was slightly damaged by fire. It originated from sparks from the furnace.

The new and unoccupied dwelling No. 2010 Chestnut street, was also slightly damaged at 7 o'clock this morning.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Martin Myers last night had a roll of thirty-seven yards of cloth under his arm at Front and Noble streets, and his dress not warranting his being in possession of such valuable material, he was taken in charge by a policeman, and, being unable to give a satisfactory account of the cloth, he was sent below by Alderman Toland.

NEGRO BELLIGERENTS.—Jeremiah Francis and Charles Gooseberry, both colored, last evening attacked each other at Sixth and Coates streets, with knives. Fortunately they were stopped by a policeman before any damage was inflicted by either. On being taken before Alderman Cahill, they were committed for trial.

CARELESSNESS OF HOUSEKEEPERS.—Notwithstanding the daily warning to housekeepers about closing their houses at night, numbers are daily reported to the Mayor. Last night, in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards alone, the police found fifteen doors open.

FOR GLOUCESTER.—During the past few days the number of visitors to Gloucester, N. J., has exceeded that of any corresponding period for several years past. Fine steamboats leave South-street wharf for this delightful place every few minutes through the day.

BIRTH IN A STATION.—Jane McCloskey applied for lodgings last night at the Eleventh District Station, and was accepted. During the night she gave birth to a male child. Both mother and child are doing well.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1031 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT—A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS House, No. 12 Linden street, Germantown. Apply at the store corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and LINDEN Street. 8 12 thstu3t*

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 6mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Customs Receipts by the Government—Naval Orders—The Susquehanna Railroad War—Legal Complications.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Detached.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Commander John Walters has been detached from the command of the Cyane, and placed on waiting orders.

Customs Receipts.

Customs receipts from July 31 to August 7, inclusive:—

Boston	$235,649
New York	3,190,443
Philadelphia	157,522
Baltimore	160,470
New York, from July 24th to 31st	46,261
	$3,790,345

FROM NEW YORK.

The Great Railroad War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Judge Barnard, at a special term of the Supreme Court to-day, vacated all the orders of Judge Peckham in the case of Chase vs. the Susquehanna Railroad Company, and also issued non-bailable attachments against Robert H. Pruyn, Joseph H. Ramsey, and John H. Van Valkenburgh, and an order requiring them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Stocks weak. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 134½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123¾; do. 1864, do., 122¾; do. 1865, do., 122½; do. do. new, 121½; do. 1867, 121; 10-40s, 114¾; Virginia sixes, new, 61; Missouri sixes 87½; Canton Company, 59; Cumberland preferred, 36; New York Central, 210½; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 186½; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 107½; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 117½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38½.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales of 500 bales. Flour heavy, but is without decided change; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat active; sales of 43,000 bush. No. 2 at $1·56@$1·63; amber State, $1·68. Corn quiet; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·15@1·18; yellow Western, $1·20. Oats steady; sales of 28,000 bushels Western at 75@77c. for old and 69@72c. for new. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $33·20. Lard quiet; steam, 20@20½c. Whisky quiet at $1·12.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady, and nominally 33½c. Flour steady; low and medium grades fairly active; Howard street superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6·25@7; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·75; do. family, $8@8·50. Wheat firm at $1·60@1·70 for prime red. Corn steady; white, $1·08@1·10. Oats steady at 60c. Rye dull at $1·15@1·16. Mess Pork firm at $34@34·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½@19¾c.; clear do., 18¾c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky—rather more doing at $1·13.

ROSECRANS.

How He Came to be Nominated.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 10.

The mystery of Rosecrans' nomination has never been satisfactorily solved. The ostensible were not the real reasons. The party was not so anxious for a "new departure" as was pretended, or at all concerned about the availability of any member in good and regular standing who might be brought forward and put at the head of the ticket.

There was a deeper motive. Some months ago, leading Democrats in Northern Ohio and New York city put their heads together to fix up things for the Presidency in 1872. The New Yorkers are anxious to make Hoffman the candidate at this time, and agreed with their Ohio brethren that the second place on the Presidential ticket should be given to Judge Ranney, and in order to give the latter the necessary prestige, it was thought advisable to press his claims at Columbus for the nomination for Governor. If elected, it would put him in the proper position to go before the National Convention in 1872.

These negotiations were very secretly and quietly conducted, but not so covertly that the friends of Mr. Pendleton did not get hold of it. They were in a quandary. He had only to say the word and he could have been nominated at Columbus without a doubt. But that was not the rub. Could he be elected? The risks were considered too great to be taken. A defeat now would inevitably put an extinguisher on his chances for the great national prize. But it was necessary to show his strength and head off the Hoffman-Ranney movement. So his friends cast about for a man who could carry the convention against Ranney. The availability of Cary, Sayler, and others was closely canvassed, and it was finally decided that none of them had the strength to beat the most popular Democrat in the northern part of the State. The name of General Rosecrans was mentioned, and ultimately agreed upon as the one which the friends of Gentleman George should rally to.

Through the diplomatic agency of a well-known Cincinnatian, the Butler county Democracy were persuaded to accept the arrangement, and it will be remembered that they led off the Rosecrans movement in the convention in fine style, and very much to the surprise of the uninitiated, who presumed on the stubbornness of the delegation from that county should any attempt be made to take a new departure, and put any but an orthodox Democrat at the head of the ticket.

The contest in the convention was really a test of strength between the Pendletonians and the Hoffmanic Democrats, and, as the result showed, the latter were the weaker party.

THE LYMANS.

Beecher's Characteristic Letter on the Coming Reunion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lymans of America assembled at Mount Tom, Massachusetts, on Tuesday last. They came from all parts of the country, and numbered over five hundred—all descendants of Richard Lyman, of Nonotuck. The exercises, followed by a picnic, were highly interesting. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sent the following characteristic letter:—

PEEKSKILL, New York, Aug. 2.—Dear Sir:—It is true that I am a Lyman. I am also a Foote, a Chapin, a Ward, and I know not how many others. But Lyman is late blood in the family. My father's mother was a Lyman from Middlefield, Conn. From her he received the name Lyman Beecher. From the same blood he received a certain hopeful, buoyant temper, which helped him to overcome a slight hypochondriac taint which he received from his father. I have been suspected myself of having some of that cheerfulness and hopefulness which are reported to belong to the real Lyman stock. I should come to your meeting if it was in my power, and help you celebrate the virtues of a common ancestry. But I cannot get leave of my engagements.

The blood is prolific. If all the Lymans should come to Mount Tom the mountain could not hold them. May they still increase! I never heard of a Lyman that was hung, or deserved to be. All that I ever knew were worth knowing. One I loved very much, Elizabeth Lyman, from Middlefield, Connecticut, who married a Rev. Mr. Mills. She is now dead. But in 1843 I made my first journey to Cincinnati with her and a goodly company, among whom she stood beloved by all. We made quick passage, being only ten days from New York to Cincinnati.

I send most affectionate salutations to all of my cousins. I dare not trust you to offer in my behalf a kiss of salutation; but to all who are entitled to call me cousin I send through the air an invisible messenger, charged to perform lip service in the name of my paternal grandfather. I am very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Son of Lyman Beecher.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Mutilated Currency to be Redeemed—Important Circular from Treasurer Spinner—The Department in a Strait—Estimates for New Revenue Cutters—Contractors for Naval Supplies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Circular from the Treasury Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following has been prepared and will be issued to-morrow:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1869.—This office will receive, at the expense of the department, from any officer of the Government, private party, or corporation, any of the currency desired below United States notes of the denomination of ten dollars and of the denomination of fifty dollars United States notes known as the convertible issue, under the acts of February 25 and July 11, 1862, and all notes which are mutilated, or in any way unfit for circulation, provided such remittances are made in amounts of $500 or more, or exceeding $1000 or a multiple thereof of more than $500, by Adams Express, or by any express with which that company has made such arrangements. The above restriction is made necessary by the terms of the contract with the Adams Express Company. Assistant Treasurers and United States Depositaries are requested to select from the currency which they have on hand such as is defined above, and forward it to me in accordance with the above condition, charging the amount of such remittance to me in account, as a transfer of funds, unless they desire returns as specified by law. For remittances made in compliance with this circular, I will, if so requested, return my check on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, or San Francisco, or will send other currency, free of charge, by express, whenever there is on hand in this office currency of the description desired in return. F. E. SPINNER,
"Treasurer of the United States."

Contracts for Supplying the Navy Department.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The following general order has just been issued:—

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1869.—General Order No. 134, Navy Department.—In all cases where contractors provide articles of an inferior quality to those called for by the contract, and at a time when expedition is required, or fail to provide the articles at the time stated in the contract, the commander will order the purchasing paymaster to go into market and purchase the articles on the best terms for the Government, the difference in price to be charged to the contractor.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Sec. of Navy.

Gold-tipped Cigars to the President.

A Californian to-day sent the President a present of one thousand splendid cigars, each tipped with gold leaf, and each box marked with the President's monogram.

Personal.

Commissioner Delano left here to-day very unexpectedly, on account of the serious illness of his wife.

New Revenue Cutters.

Strenuous efforts are still being made to reduce the estimates for building the new revenue cutters within the appropriation of Congress; but as yet no one has agreed to build.

The Treasury Department in a Strait.

The unfair action of the National Bank Note Company towards its employes is producing consternation among the Treasury officials here. The failure to furnish the new issue of currency, when the demand for currency is so immense, has led the Treasurer to call in from depositaries, sub-treasuries, etc., all the old issues and series of fractional currency which have ever been printed since the first act authorizing the issue, and to reissue them.

These comprise all the various notes which have been in circulation for the past six years, and most of the different series were withdrawn because of the numerous counterfeits. Now as these notes are again thrown out, all the old counterfeits come into play, and hundreds of dollars of counterfeit money are received daily at the Treasury, having been received by its agents in good faith.

The President's Opinions as Expressed to General Tarbell.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The published opinions of the President relative to the parties in the South has had a dampening effect upon the few conservative Southerners who are here. There were several Federal office holders among them, who, supposing that the President really sympathized with the conservatives, were preparing to go over to that party.

The conversation with General Tarbell has removed all doubts on that subject, and to-day it is difficult to find any man among the Southern politicians now in this city who ever entertained any but the most radical sentiments. Republicans are, of course, jubilant. They regret, however, that the President's views were not made public earlier, as they believe it would have given a different turn to the Tennessee election.

General Dullness.

The departure of the President and nearly all of the members of the Cabinet from the city has had the effect of creating a general dullness in all departments. Nothing but the most ordinary routine business is being transacted. A few politicians and office-seekers who made it a point to be on the ground when the President arrived took their departure this morning, the majority of course sadly disappointed.

The Cubans

who came down here to watch the Cabinet proceedings left to-day. They are particularly gratified at what was done. The resolution of the Cabinet to hold on to the Spanish gunboats seems to please them about as well as if they had received recognition at the hands of the Government. They freely admit that had the gunboats been allowed to depart, it would have been a serious, if not fatal, blow at Cuban independence.

M. Ruiz, in conversation with Secretary Fish yesterday, learned that private advices had been received from the United States Consul at Havana to the effect that even Captain-General De Rodas admitted that the insurrection could not be put down with less than a hundred thousand (100,000) first-class troops and a good navy.

The Mooted Removal of the Capital.

Discussion about moving the capital has had a demoralizing effect upon the property-owners and capitalists here. They begin to think that the Western men are really in earnest, and that unless some action is taken, it will be accomplished. An effort will be made to organize a movement to defeat the efforts to move the capital, and some money will be contributed by capitalists and property-holders, like Corcoran, Riggs, and Henry D. Cooke.

The Advice of Politicians.

A prominent politician who had a conversation with the President yesterday says Grant is no longer of the opinion that the administration can succeed without the aid of politicians. He is willing now to listen to the advice of men experienced in public affairs connected with the Republican party.

FROM NEW YORK.

All Quiet on the Susquehanna—Repairing Damages After the Fight.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Business is now transacted at the Susquehanna Railroad office as quietly as before the trouble. Everything is also quiet along the line of the road. The force sent out in the Ramsey interest is expected back here at noon. All the men collected at the different points have dispersed, and the track is being rapidly repaired and the rolling stock put in order for running. General McQuade has gone out to Binghamton as superintendent, and Mr. Van Valkenburg is here in charge of the office, in connection with the executive agent, Colonel Banks. The decision of Surrogate Lawton as to who is legally the receiver of the road is not expected to be made to-day, as he is still taking testimony.

How Badly the Road was Damaged.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 12.—McQuade, Governor Hoffman's superintendent of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, arrived here at 11 A. M., having left Albany last night. He took possession of the road on his way, from Harpersville to the tunnel—a distance of seven miles. He, with Mr. May, of the Susquehanna road, and one or two others, found it necessary to ride in a carriage, the rails having been destroyed so that the Erie trains could not proceed. The military have been withdrawn, and are now here.

The War is Over,

but it is impossible to open the road for travel under three days, which will be required to repair the trestle-work which was burned. It is probable that regular trains will commence running on Saturday next.

The English Forgers.

It is reported here on good authority that a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out in England to send back to this country the English forgers, Harwood and Dutcher, who were so suddenly extradited last Saturday by Superintendent of Police Kennedy.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Money is easy at 6@7 per cent. on call. Foreign Exchange is dull and slightly lower; 110 for 60 days and 110¼ for sight. Governments dull, and fell off ⅛@¼ all round. Gold active but lower; there is a strong movement to lower the market on the part of prominent operators. It opened at 135¼ and fell to 134⅝. There is a general feeling that it will go still lower. Shipment per steamer Hermann, $305,000. Stocks dull and weak; from ½ to 1 lower on nearly the whole list. In the awards for the purchase of one million 5-20s, Vermilye & Co. were awarded $911,000 at 119·90. The balance was awarded in small amounts at 119·83 and 119·87. Total offers, $2,250,000.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument—Safety of a Norwegian Barque.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The citizens of Stoneham and neighboring towns united in dedicating a soldiers' monument in Linderwood Cemetery to-day. The procession was composed of various military and civic organizations, including posts of the G. A. R. Hon. Henry Wilson delivered an oration.

The Norwegian barque Prudencia, Gernedson master, long since given over as lost, arrived at this port to-day in 114 days from Leghorn.

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

His Personal Character and Previous Career.

The N. Y. *Tribune* speaks of the Mexican Minister, who was yesterday received by President Grant, as follows:—

The personal character and previous career of Mr. Mariscal are such as to entitle him to the respect and esteem of our people. He has himself been a life-long friend and admirer of the United States, and it was his known familiarity with our laws, institutions, and language, as well as with all the various questions now pending between the two republics, which induced President Juarez to insist upon his acceptance of so important and responsible a position as that of Minister to this country. Mr. Mariscal is a native of the city and State of Oajaca, in Southern Mexico, and at an early age attained marked distinction as a lawyer. His first official position was that of Judge of his own State. Afterwards he became Circuit Judge of the district composed of Oajaca, Puebla, and Vera Cruz. About five years since he accepted the position of Secretary of Legation at Washington, adding materially to the deservedly high legal reputation of the Mexican legation at that time. On his return home he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the Republic, and was also appointed by President Juarez to the position, in his Cabinet, of Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, answering to that of Attorney-General in the United States. The position of Minister to this country was at first declined, both by Mr. Mariscal and Mr. Romero, in the hope that some other equally suitable person might be found, but the necessities of the administration at home, and the peculiar qualifications required for the post at Washington, so greatly narrowed the circle from which a selection could be made that at last Mr. Mariscal yielded his personal preferences, resigned his place on the bench, and his rank in the Cabinet, and returned to the scene of his former diplomatic labors. It is believed that the important interests at stake are thus in good hands, and as the various questions now pending between the two nations involve legal nicelties of no ordinary nature, it is matter for congratulation that so well prepared a jurist has been selected for their management. It may be said also, as an additional claim on the part of Mr. Mariscal to the good-will of the American people, that he has had the good taste and fortune to marry one of the fair daughters of our own republic—a young lady of Washington, to whom he became engaged during his former diplomatic service. Mr. Gomez del Palacio, the Mexican Commissioner, is also reported to be a lawyer of fine attainments and a man of unsullied integrity. He has been, for the last two years, Governor of the State of Durango, and is highly esteemed by his countrymen.

Summer Resorts.

—Astor is at Hampton Beach.
—Newport hops are popular.
—Atlantic City has minstrels bad.
—Bostonians go to Stowe, Vt.
—Clambakes are fashionable nowadays.
—It costs too much to go up the White Mountains.
—A New Yorker at Mount Desert says the Sunday India pudding there is "like a mixture of oats and molasses. It is well adapted for boarding-house purposes, for no human being in his senses would ask to be helped a second time."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Phila & E 7s	85½	200 sh Read R	48⅛
$1000 Leh Gold 1	99⅛	100 do	b30. 48⅜
$2000 do	99⅛	400 do	b30. 48⅜
6 sh Leh Val R	57	100 do	48 2-16
100 sh Ph & E	b30. 30⅛	100 do	2d 48 3-16
3 sh Cam & Am R	122	100 do	48 3-16
100 sh Read	b5&1. 48·44	100 do	s5wn&1. 48⅛
100 do	b5. 48⅛	100 do	2d. 48⅛
100 do	48⅛	200 do	2d. 48⅛
100 do	b30. 48⅛	400 do	3d. 48⅛
100 do	48⅜	300 do	2d. 48⅜
100 do	48·31	600 do	3d. 48⅛
500 do	3d. 48⅜	100 do	s10. 48 1-16
100 do	2d. 48⅜	300 do	b30. 48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 C & Am 6s, 89	94½	200 sh Read R	3d. 48 2-16
$500 City 6s, New	102½	500 do	b30. 48⅜
$200 do	102⅝	20 do	trf. 48⅜
$500 Leh gold 1	99½	200 do	48 3-16
14 sh Cam & Am	3d. 122	500 do	48 3-16
61 sh Minehill R	54	200 do	2d. 48⅜
11 sh Leh Val	57	100 do	48⅜
5 sh Far & M Bk	120¾	500 do	48⅜

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 7 30

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 76 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

OFFICE OF THE
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
N. W. COR. OF ARCH AND SEVENTH.
The Directors, in announcing their REMOVAL to this location, with increased facilities for business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public, believing the advantages to the assured are equal to those offered by any other Company.
CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
T. E. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
8 mo. 6th, 1869. 8 10 6t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.
Match $1000. Mile Heats, best 3 in 5; good day and track.
W. H. DOBLE names REGULATOR and Running Mate.
JOHN LEVITT names IRONSIDES and Running Mate.
Admission, $1. 8 12 4t

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 37 FOR ONE Share of Stock in the POINT BREEZE PARK ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. As application will be made four weeks from the date hereof for a renewed certificate, notice is hereby given.
JOHN BLACK,
No. 448 N. SEVENTH Street.
Philadelphia, August 4, 1869. 8 10 tu4t

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

An Elegant Assortment, over 300 varieties of patterns and sizes, with
ENVELOPES TO MATCH.
Monograms or Initials stamped in COLORS FREE OF CHARGE.
Forty sets of Alphabets for stamping, comprising letters of every description.
Also, Birds, Butterflies, Bugs, Flowers, Dogs, Names, etc.
A MONOGRAM engraved to order, and stamped in COLORS FREE OF CHARGE, to those buying $5 00 worth of paper and envelopes.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwu6m PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 12wfmi

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Relations Between England and the United States—Jeff. Davis Summering in Glasgow—Spain's Condition Worse than Ever.

FROM EUROPE.

The London "Times" on England and the United States.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, suggested by the Queen's closing speech to Parliament yesterday. The writer says:—"The Queen's opening and closing speeches are apparently inconsistent, but an explanation is found in the fact that international relations depend in reciprocity of feelings of the people, and not on the negotiations of their ministers. Messrs. Johnson, Stanley, and Seward have been succeeded by others; but the sureties of peace and friendship abide on stronger bases than diplomacy can furnish."

John Ruskin.

OXFORD, Aug. 12.—John Ruskin, art critic, has been elected to the "Slade" Art Professorship of Oxford University.

Jeff. Davis in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Aug. 12.—Jeff. Davis and Charles Mackay are in this city.

Spain's Political Condition.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times* to-day publishes a Madrid letter, whereof the following is an extract:—"Spain cannot be in a worse condition, and a change must come unless the rulers are prepared for a revolution. The treasury is empty, and it is impossible to collect the taxes. Popular discontent is universal, and Prim and his colleagues have no easy times ahead."

Part of the crew of the ship Grassondale, from Sunderland, March 15, for San Francisco, wrecked off Cape Horn, arrived here to-day.

The Empress Eugenie Unwell.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Empress is slightly indisposed to-day, but will remove to Chalons until Saturday.

The case of Marshal Niel is desperate.

The Resignations Accepted.

LISBON, Aug. 12.—The resignation of the Ministers has been accepted. The Duke de Lorete has been charged with the formation of a new cabinet.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The lubricating oil works of D. F. Wright & Co., at Hunter's Point, were damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $8000. Insured for $2000.

The steamship Hermann, for Europe to-day, took out $312,000 in specie.

A Notorious Criminal Captured.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—John Bunker, said to be one of the most noted thieves of New York, was yesterday caught in the act of snatching a diamond pin from a citizen. Bunker and an accomplice named George Scott have been held for trial

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 2, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Stationery for the use of the United States Custom House for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered, and accepted or rejected, item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the department. The entire quantity will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portions of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be made, free of charges, at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase, in open market, of such quantities of any article as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
8 5 Secretary of the Treasury.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 35 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the State Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from, and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants. 7 30